

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VI.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

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For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XXXIV.

"And slight, withal, may be the things that bring Back on the heart a weight it fain would fling Aside forever; it may be a sound, A flower, the wind, the ocean, which shall wound, Striking the electric chain wherewith we're darkly bound.—Childe Harold's Pit., Canto iv.

The sitting room of Legree's establishment was a large, long room, with a wide, ample fire-place. It had once been hung with a showy and expensive paper, which now hung mouldering, torn, and discolored, from the damp walls. The place had that peculiar, sickening, unwholesome smell, compounded of mingled damp, dirt, and decay, which one often notices in close old houses. The wall-paper was defaced close old houses. The wall-paper was defaced in spots, by slops of beer or wine, garnished with chalk memorandums and long sums footed up, as if somebody had been practicing arithmetic there. In the open fire-place stood a brazier, full of burning charcoal, for the weather was not cold, yet the evenings always seemed damp and chilly in that great room; and Legree, moreover, wanted a place to light his cigars, and heat his water for punch. The ruddy glare of the charcoal displayed the confused and unpromising aspect of the room. Saddles, bridles, several sorts of harness, riding whips, overcoats and various other articles of interest of the same and the same and the same are same as the same and the same are same as the same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are s

"Plague on that Sambo, to kick up this yer row between me and the new hands! The fellow won't be fit to work for a week, now,

"But you are under my hoof, for all that," said he, turning upon her with a savage grin; "that's one comfort. So sit down here on my knee, my dear, and hear to reason," said he, laying hold on her wrist.

"Simon Legree, take care!" said the woman, with a sharp flash of her eye—a glance so wild and insane in its light as to be almost appalling. "You're afraid of me, Simon," she said, deliberately. "and you're reason to be Red

deliberately, "and you've reason to be. Be careful, for I've got the devil in me."

The last words she whispered in a hissing tone, close to his ear.

"Get out! I believe to my soul you have,"

"Get out! I believe to my soul you have," said Legree, pushing her from him, and looking uncomfortably at her.

"After all, Cassy," he said, "why can't you be friends with me, as you used to?"

"Used to!" said she, bitterly. She stopped short. A world of choking feelings, rising in her heart, kept her silent.

Cassy had always kept over Legree the kind classy had always kept over Legree the kind of influence that a strong, impassioned woman can keep over even the most brutal man. But of late she had grown more and more irritable and restless under the hideous yoke of her servitude, and her irritability at times broke out into raving insanity; and this liability made her a sort of object of dread to Legree, who had that supervision have the strong to the strong the strong transfer. had that superstitious horror of insane persons which is common to coarse and uninstructed minds. When Legree had brought Emmeline to the house, all the smouldering embers of womanly feeling flashed up in the worn heart womanly feeling flashed up in the worn heart of Cassy; she took part with the girl, and a fierce quarrel had ensued between her and Legree. Legree, in a fury, swore she should be put to field service, if she would not be peaceable; Cassy with proud scorn declared she would go to the field; and she worked there this day, as we have described, to show how perfectly she scorned the threat. Legree was secretly measurall day; for Cassy had an influperfectly she scorned the threat. Legree was secretly uneasy all day; for Cassy had an influence over him from which he could not free himself. When she presented her basket at the scales, he had hoped for some concession, addressed her in a sort of half-conciliatory, half-scornful tone, and she had answered with the hitterest activation.

the bitterest contempt.

The outrageous treatment of poor Tom had roused her still more, and she had followed Legree to the house, with no particular inten-tion but to upbraid him for his brutality. "I wish, Cassy," said Legree, "you'd behave

yourself decently."
"You talk about behaving decently! And what have you been doing—you, who haven't even sense enough to keep from spoiling one of your best hands, right in the most pressing season, just for your devilish temper."

If was a fool, it's a fact, to let any such brangle come we. But when the how set his "I was a fool, it's a fact, to let my such brangle come up. But when the boy set his will up, he had to be broken in"—
"I reckon you won't break him in."
"Won't I?" said Legree, rising passionately.
"Pd like to know if I won't? He'll be the first higger that was a fact."

nigger that ever came it round me. I'll break every bone in his body, but I'll bring him

Just then the door opened, and Sambo entered. He came forward, bowing, and holding

something in a paper.

"What's that? you dog," said Legree.

"It's a witch thing, mass'r!"

"A what?"

"Something that niggers gets from witches— keeps em from feelin when they's flogged. He had it tied round his neck with a black string." Legree, like most godless and cruel men, was superstitious. He took the paper, and opened it uneasily. There dropped out of it a silver dollar, and a long, shining curl of hair, which, like a living thing, twined itself round Legree's fingers.

like a living thing, twined itself round Legree's fingers.

"Damnation!" he screamed, in sudden passion, stamping on the floor, and pulling furiously at the hair, as if it burned him, "where did this come from? Take it off! Burn it up! Burn it up!" he screamed, tearing it off, and throwing it into the charcoal. "What did ye bring it to me for?"

Sambo stood with his heavy mouth wide open, and aghast with wonder; and Cassy, who was preparing to leave the apartment, stopped and looked at him in perfect amazement.

"Don't you bring me any more of your devilish things," said he, shaking his fist at Sambo, who retreated hastily to the door; and, picking up the silver dollar, he sent it smashing through the window pane, out into the darkness.

Sambo was glad to make his escape. When he was gone, Legree seemed a little ashamed of his fit of alarm. He sat sullenly down in his chair, and began doggedly stirring his tumbler of punch.

Cassy prepared herself for going out, unobserved by him, and slipped away to minister to poor Tom, as we have already related.

And what was the matter with Legree? And what was there in a simple curl of fair hair to appal that brutal mrn, familiar with every form of cruelty? To answer this, we must carry the reader backward in his history.

life of sin to his soul's eternal good.

That was Legree's day of grace; then good angels called him; then he was almost persuaded, and mercy held him by the hand, and his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but sin got the victory! And he set all the force of his rough nature against the convictions of conscience; he drank and swore; was wilder and more brutal than ever; and one night, when his mother, in the last agony of her despair, knelt at her feet, he spurned her from him, threw her senseless on the floor, and with brutal curses fled to his ship.

The next Legree heard of his mother was one night, when he was carousing among his

one night, when he was carousing among his drunken companions, a letter was put into his hand. He opened it, and a lock of long, curling hair fell from it, and twined around his

his egars, and neat his water for punch. That pale, ruddy glare of the charcoal displayed the confused and unpromising aspect of the room. Saddles, bridles, several sorts of harness, riding whips, overcoats and various other articles of clothing, were scattered up and down the room in confused variety, and the dogs of whom we have before spoken had encamped themselves among them, to suit their own taste and convenience.

That pale, can recognise, merely installs a set of principles in his place, substituting law for being. Hero-worship, saint-worship, angel-worship, in the degree of their worthiness or worthship, and within the limits of their functions, is nothing else than the natural action of the same inherent tendency.

Faith and hope look upward. "Every good gift and every perfect gift cometh down from among them, to suit their own taste and convenience.

Legree was just mixing himself a tumbler of punch, pouring his hot water from a cracked and broken-nosed pitcher, grumbling as he did "Plague on that Sambo, to kick up this yer row between me and the new hands! The fellow won't be fit to work for a week, now. from his bed in horror.
Ye who have wondered to hear in the same

right in the press of the season!"

"Yes, just like you," said a voice behind his chair. It was the woman Cassy, who had stolen unon his soliloquy.

"The cornect and sentence of the direct the cornect and sentence torture, the earnest and sentence of the direst

A wild, pathetic voice was chanting a hymnommon among the slaves: "Oh, there'll be mourning! mourning! mourning!

mourning! Oh, there'll be mourning! at the judgment seat of Christ."

"Blast the girl," said Legree, "I'll choke her!

Em! Em! Em!" he called, harshly, but only
a mocking echo from the mouldy walls answered him. The sweet voice still went on:

"Parents and children there must part; Parents and children there must part; Parents and children there must part; Parents and children there shall part, Shall part to meet no more."

And clear and loud swelled the refrain:

Oh, there'll be mourning! mourning! mourning mourning! Oh, there'll be mourning! at the judgment seat of

Legree stopped. He would have been ashamed to tell of it; but large drops of sweat stood on his forehead, and his heart beat thick and heavy with fear. He even thought he saw something white rising and glimmering in the gloom, and shuddered to think, what if the form of his dead mother should suddenly appear

For the National Era. "MAN-WORSHIP."

It seems inevitable, and justified, therefore

hair to appal that brutal mr.n, familiar with every form of cruelty? To answer this, we must carry the reader backward in his history. Hard and reprobate as the godless man seemed now, there had been a time when he had been rocked on the bosom of a mother, and cradled with prayers and pious hymns—his now seared brow bedewed with the waters of holy baptism. In early childhood, a fair-haired mother had led him, at the sound of Sabbathbell, to worship and pray. Far in New England that mother had trained him, her only son, with long, unwearied love and patient prayers. Born of a hard-tempered sire, on whom that gentle woman had wasted a world of unvalued love, Legree followed in the steps of his father. Boisterous, unruly, and tyrannical, he despised all her counsel, and would none of her reproof; and at an early age broke from her, to seek his fortune at sea.

He never came home but once after; and then his mother, with the yearning of a heart that must love something, and has nothing else to love, clung to him, and sought with passionate prayers and entreaties to win him from a life of sin to his soul's eternal good.

That was Legree's day of grace; then good angels called him; then he was almost persuaded, and mercy held him by the hand, and his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a conflict, but his heart inly relented; then was a

The doctrine which denies the incarnation of the Supreme Divinity is false to the human fingers. The letter told him his mother was dead; and, dying, she blessed and forgave him.

There is a dread, unhallowed necromancy of evil, that turns things sweetest and holiest to phantoms of horror and affright. That pale, ties; and by refusing such veritable embodi-ment of the Godhead as the mind and heart can recognise, merely installs a set of principles in his place, substituting law for being.

gift and every perfect gift cometh down from above," and we instinctively refer the greatest of them to the supernatural powers. History deals with the facts of sense only;

but history finds society in conditions which must be accounted for; and, out of the dim tra-ditions which precede it, never fails to conditions which precede it, never fails to con-struct a heroic age. The great men who dis-covered the sciences, revealed the religion and laws, and founded the cities and empires, whose origin is to be explained, are all Divine agents—they are heroes and demi-gods; they have human mothers, but they must have Di-vine fathers. From the deluge of Deucalion "Hah! you she devil, you've come back, and you'?" "Yes, I have," she said, coolly; "come to have my own way, too."
"You lie, you jade. Pil be up to my word. Either behave yourself, or stay down at the quarters, and fare and work with the rest!"
"I'd rather, ten thousand times," said the woman, "live in the dirtiest hole at the quarters, than be under your hoof."

"I think there's any such thing as forgetting anything! Hang it, I'm lonesome. I mean to call Em! She hates me, the monkey. I don't care, I'll make her come."

vine fathers. From the deluge of Deucalion to the introduction of the Olympiad into chronology, the benefactors of men whose works lived after them, in the gratitude and admiration of their countrymen, all received this sort of deification. Hercules, Perseus, Theseus, Castor, Pollux, Esculapius, and a hundred others, were sons of Jupiter, Neptune, and Apollo. These were honored after their death by annual commemorations at their tombs, and Legree stepped out into a large entry, which went up stairs, by what had formerly been a superb winding staircase; but the passage was dirty and dreary, encumbered with boxes and unsightly litter; the stairs, uncarpeted, seemed rising up in the gloom to—nobody knew whither. The pale moonlight streamed through a broken fan-light over the door; the air was unwholesome and chilly, like that of a vault.

Legree stopped at the foot of the stairs, and heard a voice singing. It seemed strange and anostles. Legus Christianity, that the Church is built "on the foundation of the prophets and anostles. Legus Christianity, that the Church is built "on the foundation of the prophets and anostles." to the rank and honors of gods. Even in this we are perhaps not utterly at variance with them, for it is a received doctrine of Christianity, that the Church is built "on the foundation of the prophets and apostlike in that dreary old house—perhaps because of the already tremulous state of his nerves. Hark! what is it?

A wild, pathetic voice was cheef.

Most High.

Moreover, "the mighty men which were of old—men of renown," are spoken of in the book of Genesis as the offspring of internarriages between "the sons of God and the daughters of men." These were the giants and Titans of the Hebrews. The birth of Isaac, of Jacob, and Esau, and of the Patriarchs, the heads of the twelve tribes, are all ascribed to supernatural interposition by the same authority. The same thing is affirmed, also, of Samuel and Samson and other heroes of the early Jewish history, and it is even repeated in the story of John the Baptist. Thus Nature is ever refreshed by the super-

natural, and Providence is not a mere bundle of general, permanent, uniform laws. There is an oracle in the human nature, and poetry is an oracle in the human nature, and poetry is its authorized interpreter. In any age of materialism, men may pay their devotions to mechanics, the work of their own hands, after the meanest form of idolatry; nevertheless, to as many as receive the Incarnate Divinity, the power is given to become the sons of God; their bread shall be flesh, and their wine the

gloom, and shuddered to think, what if the form of his dead mother should suddenly appear to him.

"I know one thing," he said to himself, as the stumbled back into the sitting room, and sta down, "Pll let that fellow alone after this. What did I want of his cussed paper? I blieve I am bewitched, sure enough. Pve been shivering and sweating ever since! Where did he get that hair? It couldn't have been that? I burnt that up, I know I did! It would be a joke if hair could rise from the dead!"

Ah, Legree, that golden hair was charmed; and hair had in it a spell of terror and remores for thee, and was used by a mightier power to bind thy cruel hands from inflicting uttermost evils on the helpless. "I say," said Legree, stamping, and whisting to the dogs, "wake up, some of you, and keep me company." But the dogs only opened him, sleepily, and closed it again. "I'll have Sambo and Quimbo up here to sing and dance one of their hell dances, and keep off these horrid thoughts," said Legree; and putting on his hat, he went on to the verandah and blew a horn, with which he commonly summoned his two sable drivers.

Legree was often wont, when in a gracious humor, to get these two worthies into his sitting room, and, after warming them up with whiskey, amuse himself by setting them to singing, dancing, or fighting, as the humor took him.

It was between one and two o'clock at night, as Cassy was returning from her ministrations blood of eternal life.

But this faith looks forward as well as back-

According to the Brahmin, their Vishus has been dead to a comparation of the control of the street o

itself to the admiration of the sentiments, or stretches up to the stature of a religious worship.

Man-worship, as it is opprobriously phrased, results from the fact that we apprehend nothing clearly which is wholly unlike humanity; and in spite of our most refined spirituality, we ever anthropomorphize the deity, however pure the worship of our human hearts, and however high the conceptions of our human intellect.

The defence of the hero-worshipper is not difficult or discreditable. Nothing prevents but incapacity of heart or head, or, self-worship. It is a bullying style of dignity which refuses due homage to greatness, and it is always expressed with a swagger, except when the pretence is too limber with its conscious felsehood to take a struck thit index. It takes

BY P. C. S. Now on the mellow plain a golden light, The lambent luxury of Autumn's smile;

The Spring-tide day, the Summer's gloomless Night Meet and mingle on this scene awhile.

LIA, flaxen-locked, in dreamy swoon, (A Light-Minerva from the brow of Day!) The lucid pallor of the fulling moon

Upon her brow, beside the Tiber lay... Musing with moveless lips the Beauty gazed, Nor syllabled the beatings of her heart; Till her eye glanced upon a bower up-raised. When her heart forced with words her lips apart. and as her tremulous tones in music broke, A tremor seized upon the tranquil air;

The Ivy, love suggesting, claspt the oak;
The weird winds whispered a melodious prayer Down the swift river-tide of Dreams I sweep; Mild Memory leads me through her twilight lands see the restless tides to landward leap.

I hear the sobbing of the Murmur-Bands ar off-where meets the wave and rocky shore;

Dear voices reach me from the Delphian vales; hear the harp of him who knew the lore Of Song, and Prophecy, and wondrous tales!" Now, while ILIA spake, a light divine Dawned on the timid-trembling leaves a-near And like a Sea-God, from the sunny brine, The God of War leaped forth with shield and spear

Thereat the maiden mute, with pale surprise, Smiled timorous greeting to the Stranger-God. starry Splendor she, whose music-sighs Shook out the folded flowers that deck'd the sod! Ballston Spa, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1851.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION. tate of Illinois was held at Princeton on the 21st and 22d of January. The Committee appointed to nominate per-

Vice Presidents—Daniel Gilmer, Putmam; Samuel E. Morris, Bureau; D. L. Hough, Lasalle; James M. Coy: Marshall. Secretaries-Justin H. Olds, Bureau : Harvey 3. Leeper, Putman.
Spirited addresses were made by Messrs.

Gilmer, Birge, Bryant, Whitney, and Kelsey.
The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we recommend a National
Convention of the friends of Freedom and the Constitution, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, be held at such time and place as may be designated by the liberal members of Congress, and that we recommend the city of Cleveland as the most suitable place

or said Convention.

The following were also adopted:

1. Resolved, That we still love the cause of free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, as well as ever, and hold the end of all national action and just government to be the protection of all men in their natural and inalienable rights "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-

piness."

2. Resolved, That we know of no political organization now amongst us that honors these principles, or seeks in its action to reduce them to practice—that both the Whig and Democratto practice—that both the wing and Democratice parties, by their treachery to freedom and subserviency to the slave power, by their shameless rivalry for the paternity of the compromise measures, and their eagerness to execute the fugitive slave law, should destroy all confidence in their political integrity, and lead every free man to spurn their candidates at the

polls.
3. Resolved, therefore, That we organize a Party of Freedom, whose object shall be, to rescue the Constitution from the abuse of slaveholders and their allies, and restore the adholders and their allies, and restore the administration of the Government to the great ends for which our fathers framed it, viz: to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity.

The 4th resolution urges the ministry and churches to take decided action against Slavery, and states that "these classes have it in their power to cause its abolition in a very few rears."

The 5th resolution urges a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of morality and religion by the political anti-slavery party. The following-named persons were chosen lelegates to the National Convention, viz:

"Alanson St. Clair, Charles W. Hunter, A. D. Reed, Moses Pettingill, L. Whitney, D. M. Kelsey, Barney Smith, Jonathan Blanchard, Owen Lovejoy, D. L. Hough, J. B. Turner, Ru-

ways expressed with a swager, except when the pretence is too limber with its conscious falsehood to take a sturdy attitude. It takes but little fancy to imagine the manifold elocution of the answer, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" which the gaping crowd offered against the claims of the great Teacher, who stood in his simple majesty among them.

Next to the prophet himself is the man who discerns and receives him; it is for fools and snobs to congratulate themselves that they do not feel the difference between themselves and the pivot men of their time. Infidelity toward God is not so common nor so injurious as unbelief in man. It is well that there is not so much of either as would destroy the hopes of this world or of the next.

Senior.

A FRAGMENT OF AN UNFINISHED POEM.

BY P. C. S.

Which is except when them over and over; but she could scarcely distinguish the mover her but she could scarcely distinguish them through her blinding tears. Then she buried her face in her hands, and rocked to land fro in agany.

"Oh!" moaned she," and is it this? All smy dreams of happiness are vanished—all my hopes are dead! He will even go without bidding me farewell. Ah, Hemlin! that I have lived to see this bitter day! Lovet være God!"

At this moment a hasty tap at the door was followed by the entrance of the object of her grief. He was a young man about twenty-five years of age, his person middle-sized and strong-ly built, his features massive, regular, attractive—his long hair flaxen, his eye blue. This was Bertel Thorvaldsen—a name which has since then sounded throughout the world, as that of the most illustrious sculptor of modern times. His step was firm and quick, his eyes bright, and his features glowing, as he entered the room; but when he beheld the attitude of the weeping female, a shade passed over his rounding them. the weeping female, a shade passed over his countenance, as he gently walked up to her, and laying his hand on her shoulder, murmured. Amalie

"Bertel!" answered a smothered voice. The young Dane drew a chair to her side, and silently took her tear-bedewed hands.

and silently took her tear-bedewed hands.

"Amalie!" said he, after a pause broken only by her quivering sobs, "I am come to bid thee farewell. I go in the morning."

She ceased weeping, raised her face, and releasing her hands, pushed back her dishevelled hair. Then she wiped her eyes, and gazed on him in a way that made his own droop. "Bertel," said she, in a solemn tone, but void of all reproach, "Bertel, why did you win my young heart? why did you lead me to hope that I should become the wife of your bosom?"

"I—I always meant it; I mean it now."

She shook her head mournfully, and taking up the trinkets, continued, "Do you remember what you said when you gave me this—and

what you said when you gave me this—and this—and this?"

"What would you have, Amalie? I said I loved you; I love you still—but"——
"But you love ambition, fame, the praise of men, far better," added she, bitterly.
Thorvaldsen started, and his features flush-"Yes, you will leave gamle Danmark—you will leave your poor, fond old father and mother, whose only hope and only earthly joy is in you—you will leave me, and all who love the sound of your footsteps, and go to the distant land, and forget us all!"

land, and forget us all!"
"Min Pige! you are cruel and unjust. I
shall come back to my old father and mother—
come back to thee, and we shall be happy again."
"Never, Bertel!—never! When once you have have hereiness for us. have gone, there is no more happiness for us. A Convention of the friends of Liberty in the In heaven we may all meet again; on earth, never! O no, never more will you see in this

> Thorvaldsen abruptly rose from his chair and paced the room in agitation. He was much distressed, and once or twice he glanced at Amalie with evident hesitation. His past life, the pleasures of his youth, the endeared scenes and friends of his childhood, the affections of the contract of the co tion of Amalie, the anguish of his parents at the approaching separation, all vividly passed in review, and whispered to him to stay and be happy in the city of his birth. But a vision of Rome rose also, and beckened him thither of Rome rose also, and beckoned him thinger to earn renown, wealth, and earthly immortali-ty. The pride of conscious genius swelled his soul, and he felt that the die was cast forever. He reseated himself by the side of Amalie, and once more took her hand. She looked up, and in one glance read his inmost thoughts. "Go," said she, "go and fulfil your destiny. God's will be done! You will became a great man—you will be the companion of princes and of kings, and your name will extend the fame of your country to the uttermost parts of the earth. I see it all; and let my selfish love perish! Only promise this; when you are hereafter in the full blaze of your triumph, sometimes turn aside from the high-born, lovely dames, who are thronging around, and drop one tear to the memory of the lowly Danish girl who loved you better than herself. Bertel,

farewell!"
The next day Thorvaldsen quitted Copenha gen for Rome, where he resided nearly the whole remainder of his long life, and more than realized his own wildest aspirations of fame. But the prophecy of poor Amalie was literally fulfilled—he never more beheld his

iterally fulfilled—he never more beheld his parents, nor her, his first love!

Nearly half a century had elapsed, and again the scene was Copenhagen. The streets were densely crowded with eager, sorrowing spectators, and every window of every house was filled with sadly-expectant faces. At length the cry, "They come!" was echoed from group to group, and the crowd swayed to and fro, under the sympathetic swell of one common emotion.

A withered old woman was seated at the

A withered old woman was seated at the upper window of a house, and when the cry was taken up, she raised her wrinkled countenance, and passed her hands over her eyes, as though to clear away the mist of more than seventy winters. An immense procession drew nigh. Appropriate military music preceded a corpse being conveyed to its last earthly abiding place. The King of the land, the royal family, the nobility, the clergy, the learned, the brave, the gifted, the renowed, walked after it. The banners of mourning were waved, the trumpets wailed, and ten thousand sobs broke alike from stern and gentle breasts, and tears from the eye of warriors as well as lovely woalike from stern and gentle breasts, and tears from the eye of warriors as well as lovely women showered like rain. It was the funeral of Bertel Thorvaldsen, with the Danish nation for mourners! And she, the old woman who gazed at it as it slowly wound—she was Amalie, his first love! Thorvaldsen had never married, neither had she.

"Ah, Himlen!" murmured the old woman, wining away tears from a source, which for

gleam of subtile emotion lighted up her linea-ments. "'Tis true; he moulders here. Poor Bertel, we shall meet again—in heaven!" Her eyes closed, and her hand slowly sank on her breast, in which attitude she remained

until one of the officers of the museum, who had noticed her singular behaviour, came up. "Gammel kone," (old wife,) said he, "what are you doing?"

She answered not; and he slightly touched her shoulder, thinking she was asleep. Her body gently slid to the ground at the touch, and he then saw that she slept the sleep of death death.

Kossuth in his Western tour was in Cleve-Kossuth in his Western tour was in Cleve-land, Ohio, the 2d inst, receiving an enthusias-tic welcome and making brilliant and effective speeches, "pronouncing" on any particular questions of American policy: 1st, that it was not his business; and 2dly, that his hands were already so full, that were he to attempt to grasp more, he could hold nothing, and only create discord. Addressing the Cincinnati Committee, he declined in the most solemn way every procession, illumination banquet, and costly entertainment asking to be allowed to provide for himself as to lodgings, &c., and that the amount that would be expended in honoring him may be given to Hungary. On another occasion he remarked that he was addressing an American audience for the strength of the another occasion he remarked that he was addressing an American audience for the three hundred and fifty-sixth time, in the language he learned from Shakspeare. He hoped the time for speaking had passed, and that the time for action had come. Business matters required his activity. His instrumentalities he could not reveal, because that would be revealing to his enemies the plan of battle. He called attention to the Hungarian loan, the called attention to the Hungarian loan, the shares of which, he believed, would soon be repaid. The salt mines of Hungary were now yielding to Austria a revenue of \$5,000,000; and under a free Government that revenue would be increased. Kossuth appears to find much sympathy beyond the mountains. He was to leave Cleveland on the 4th inst.

Kossuth is not allowed in some quarters to speak for himself, and is often misrepresented. Every now and then he corrects misstatements concerning his views, and defines his position anew. At Pittsburg (we think it was) he made an explicit exclaration worthy of note. He disclaimed the imputation that he was seeking aid exclusively for Hungary. He said his ob-ject was to have the doctrine of "non-interfer-ence" as the law of nature and of God made the law of nations; and that he would rather succeed in this object, than be able with an army of a million of men to establish by force republican institutions all over Europe. His leading idea appears to be that the recognition of the doctrine he contends for is an essential prerequisite to the development and spread of the principle of liberty, and that, having a fair field, this principle will overthrow in due time all oppressions and forms of slavery. We see that he has stated that the Hungarian fund already amounts to \$30,000; and that he has contracted for 40,000 muskets, at \$2 each. If the latter report is true, he must have reliable expectations of new and early efforts in behalf of the independence of his native land. Christian Register.

MR. POWERS'S LETTER.

FLORENCE, January 13, 1851. My DEAR SIR: In your kind and very interesting letter from Turin, you quote a question put and answered as a fact by some Professor, (I forget who you told me he was,) namely: "Why is it that a wife is a poor judge of her husband's portrait?" and you ask me to give you in writing my reasons for declaring that it is a fact that a wife is almost always the very best judge of her husband's portrait. The reasons are as follows:

A wife who loves her husband sees instantly the slightest change in his expression. Sha

the slightest change in his expression. She knows by his looks if he is well or ill, good knows by his looks if he is well or ill, good natured or angry. She perceives almost his very thoughts, and all this by the changes of his countenance. His manner, to be sure, assists his expression, whatever it may be, but the face for the most part reveals to her the action of his mind and the state of his bodily feelings. Now, if the wife can discern with such nicety, by the changes from the habitual expression of her husband's features, how he feels and thinks, surely she of all others ought to be the best judge of the likeness of those features. If the likeness is perfect, she sees him in it; if imperfect, she does not see him in it. She never saw him so; it is not familiar to her; it is not in the mirror of her soul, and her love rejects it as foreign and unknown. This is my argument, and my experience proves This is my argument, and my experience proves its truth.
I have made many likenesses of husbands

and wives, too, and I have always found them the last to be satisfied with each other's busts. Their criticisms have usually followed in the progress of my work to the end, while others have been satisfied long before. Acquaintances and friends have said, "You can do no more to it; it is as like as it can be," &c. But husbands and wives have said, "No; it is not right yet; it is not the right expression." They might not say where it was wrong, but they felt that something was not familiar to them.

A picture or a bust should, like a mirror, re-

easiest; but I have found all alike difficult. It is true that a resemblance may soon be produced in a case of marked features; but a resemblance is not always a likeness. A child may draw a resemblance to a horse, a cat, an elephant; but can he portray the likenesses of two individual horses, cats, or elephants?

I believe, they are attached to their country, their parents, and those who impart to them the highest benefit of life—intelligence with noble sentiments—intelligence with justice—intelligence with compassion toward foreign misories—and intelligence connected with in-

blance is not always a likeness. A child may draw a resemblance to a horse, a cat, an elephant; but can he portray the likenesses of two individual horses, cats, or elephants?

Now, there are men so distinguished by very marked features from all other men, that they seem to belong almost to distinct races; and such men afford opportunities for easy portraits. The most inferior artists can produce resemblances of such men. Everybody will say at once this is meant for General Jackson, General Washington, or perhaps Dr. Franklin, and yet the same degree of resemblance to some one whose features are not very peculiar as an individual, would not be recognised by any one.

To conclude, I will add that no wife who loves her husband will ever fail to perceive a faithful likeness of him, however old and ugly it may appear; and that the artist who can FAITHFULLY represent an easy likeness can always, with as good an opportunity, represent equally well to a wife, a husband, or anybody else, a difficult one. Yours, most truly,

Rev. Lemuel G. Olmstead.

NO. 268

LIGHT BREAKING AT THE SOUTH.

Last week we made an extract from an article in the North American Review, on "Slavery in the United States." The entire article intil one of the officers of the museum, who is written in a tone of candor which will bespeak attention. It contains two or three errors, which deserve to be corrected. One is, that all the passions, prejudices, and feelings, towards the colored race, are matters beyond control, and should be regarded as fixed and indestructible. Every day's teachings demonstrate that prejudices are not indestructible. Another error is, the declaration, that "Whatever important ends slavery agitation at the North may have accomplished, it has paralyzed and struck dumb the Southern friends of freedom." Upon this declaration the Christian Inquirer remarks:

"Now, in the face of this declaration, we affirm that there never was so much Anti-Slavery principle at the South as at this bour, nor so many causes in operation to elevate the black race. The latter we will prove by the testimony of the writer himself-the former by inferences fairly deducible from his state-ments and from other sources. Nor will we be

long about it.
"A writer from the South, in the Coloniza-"A writer from the South, in the Colonization Herald for September, declares that the 'spirit of education and emancipation is growing.' 'All our advices,' he continues, 'unite in the interesting and cheering statement, that not only the Minister of the Cross, but the physician and cheering. but the physician and statesman, as well as planter, are awakened, and are bestirring themselves in thus doing good [by education] to the souls and bodies? of the slaves. 'Nor is this enterprise confined to individual philan-thropy; but the various ecclesiastical bodies and organizations among the friends of Christian missions and of humanity at the South' are engaged in the work. Just so, exactly. Why, the whole system of education, religious and moral, among the slaves, has been estab-lished within twenty years, the very period during which we are told the 'friends of free-dom at the South have been struck dumb!' It only remains to show that emancipation influences are now at work more powerfully than

ever. "The writer says on p. 359, 'Throughout the country there is a prevailing and powerful tendency of feeling and opinion towards eman-cipation. We doubt if its extent is at all appreciated.' So do we. 'Throughout the South the question of emancipation is brought into perpetual discussion.' Indeed it is. It never was discussed as it now is. The spirit is not 'annihilated,' not even 'struck dumb. On p. 362, the writer says: 'From that day [the Revolution] to this, in spite of exceptional cases, and in spite of whatever resistance may have been from time to time offered to it, the steady tendency of things has been towards the fina! abolition of slavery.' Just so we think. We must not mistake an eddy for the current of the stream. So the friends of emancipation, of humanity, are not 'struck dumb' in the South; the spirit of justice is not 'annihilated.' The 'tendencies' are is not 'annihilated.' The 'tendencies' are irresistible towards freedom. Demagogues may hiss, and fanatics howl; the one class may use foul language, and the other foul eggs; but the sense of justice, the love of man will triumph in spite of them all. God reigns, and man is his child. This is our hope, and it will not feel use the sense of justice.

One more indication of a false position in the writer, and we have done. We must not give the public, and the South especially, to understand that the abolitionists are all crazy, or hair-brained. All parties are all crazy, or hair-brained. All parties are wronged thereby. Mr. Garrison leads but a small platoon of the great hosts of emancipationists. The South is entirely misled on this subject. They entirely misunderstand the North, as the North entirely misunderstand them. Dema-gogues, great and small, have nearly befooled us all. Let us be men. Let us be candid. Let us take this writer as a model in spirit.

Then let the discussion go on till truth triumphs, and the last link of the chain of bondage is broken.

KOSSUTH TO THE CHILDREN.

At Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, a number of Sunday School children were presented to Kossuth. They had formed a Hungarian Society, and handed in their first contribution with a book containing their names, with an address by Mr. Slade.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.
I feel indeed highly gratified at having the honor to receive on this occasion the expression of the pure feelings of children, of whom our Saviour said, "He who is not like a little child

You told me, sir, that now and then, amid arty discussions, you doubted whether the fire of freedom in this country was not somewhat in a gloomy light. Permit me to say, you can never doubt in regard to that, either for the present or for the future of this country, because where the love of freedom burns aiready with such a bright flame in the very heart of the children, there is also a future for freedom and independence, and all those lofty senti-ments which ennoble man and make happy

which are a bright hame in the very heart of them. A picture or a bust should, like a mirror, reflect the very image of its original; and if it does that the husband or the wife is sure to be satisfied. If it does not, others may be, but they never can be. The question, then, is, which ennoble man and make happy the satisfied. If it does not, others may be, but they never can be. The question, then, is, which ennoble man and make happy the nations of the earth. There is in those sentiments of the children a foundation of the estimates of the children a foundation of the eternity of your country's greatness—of your country's happiness and freedom. There is the rock upon which that glory will be built, by which your nation will not only itself be free, independent, and happy, but will also become the eldest brother of humanity, to whom every overy strong resemblances, but the parents cannot. Why? Because the parents are familiar with all the minute peculiarities and differences; strangers see only the generals. To a stranger, a flock of sheep are all alike; to the shepherd, no two are alike. To a stranger, a flock of sheep are all alike; to the likeness of every one in the flock; but the shepherd would select the sheep represented, if the likeness of every one in the flock; but the stranger will be recorded with a summer of the children unites with the glikeness of every one in the flock; but the stranger will be recorded with a summer of the children will see hit is with families. There is a family resemble the flow of the whole family in his likeness. The stranger, as it were, stands at a distance when he perceives the cannot are all those to the summer of the children from the pure heart of the children unites with the general outlines; the relative stands too near for this; he sees only the details comparatively. It is often said that some portraits are easy to execute and some are difficult. It is true that a resemblance may soon be produced in a case of marked features; but a resemblance and to their learns

intelligence with compassion toward foreign miseries—and intelligence connected with interest for the great principles upon which your country's greatness and happiness repose.

I humbly thank you for all. I consider it as a great benefit; and I will not only myself read again the names here recorded, but I will send them over to my children, that they may remember these names when they grow up, and that when perhaps they come to America, they may know that in these names they will find ready friends. [Applause.]

THE POWER OF CALM DELIVERY .- A celefaithful likeness of him, however old and ugly it may appear; and that the artist who can faithfully represent an easy likeness can always, with as good an opportunity, represent equally well to a wife, a husband, or anybody else, a difficult one. Yours, most truly, H. Powers.

Rev. Lemuel G. Olmstead.

Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms again when watered by tears.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Subscribers who do not file the Era, an have numbers 249, 261, 262, and 264, on hand will confer a favor by remailing them to thi

We are frequently called upon for mis ing numbers, which we always endeavor supply; but should our friends not receiv them, they may conclude we have none

No receipts are sent from this office As our terms are strictly cash in advance, the re ceipt of the paper will be a sufficient acknowl edgment that the money has been received.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1852.

THE MURDER TRIAL - William Wells. marine, recently tried in this city for the mur der of young Mundell, by shooting, has been found guilty. Judge Crawford, on the 9th instant, sentenced him to be hung on the 23d of April next. The Marshal for the District is designated to carry the sentence into execu-

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.—It is officially announced that John F. Crampton has been appointed her Majesty's Minister Plenipoten tiary to the United States. Sir Henry L. Bul wer has been appointed Minister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

THE DECREE IN THE FORREST DIVORCE Case.-Judge Oakley has ordered a decree to ba entered in this case, dissolving the marriage tie-Mrs. F. to be at liberty to marry again but Mr. F. not to marry again during the life time of Mrs. F.; awarding to Mrs. F. \$3,000 a year alimony during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit.

THE BLACK SWAN draws crowds to hear he in Roston. The Commonwealth states that a her first concert the Melodeon was crowded to excess and adds:

"As to her singing, we need only say that the andience seemed to be fascinated with it, recalling her by tremendous applause after every song. The two Scotch airs, John Ander-son my Joe, and What's a' the Steer. Kimmer, she sang with great sweetness and richness of tone. The great compass of her voice, and the strength and clearness of the very lowest notes, have been a subject of such general admiration that they need no comments from us."

The city of Washington is not bountifully supplied with this necessary article. The recent fires, at the Capitol and other localities demonstrate that something should be speedily done to supply this great want. We perceiv that Messrs. P. G. Washington, John C. Fr. Saloman, and W. Selden, have made a proposition to the City Councils to supply this city and Georgetown with water. They say:

"We propose to construct a dam across th Potomac river, at some proper point between Georgetown and the Falls, and to raise a water Georgetown and the Falls, and to raise a water power sufficient to propel the water from the river to the highest point on the summit of Georgetown. This point, where we propose to construct a reservoir, is three hundred and eighty-two feet above low tide. By this process, water can be brought into the city of Washington at an elevation of one hundred and forty-two feet above the summit of the Capicol—an elevation that would secure to Capitol all the comforts, peneme, and proper which water can furnish. Pipes with proper cooks can be fixed in every room which the Government or a private individual shall desire to use. The public edifices and establishments water are the Capitol, the President's House sonian Institution and grounds about it, the Penitentiary, the Arsenal, the Navy Yard, the

Penitentiary, the Arsenal, the Navy Yard, the Observatory, and the Court-house and Jail. "There are also many public squares and reservations in various portions of Washington, the improvement whereof is in progress, and will require a supply of water as the Govern-ment may desire it. Fancy ornaments of the aquatic order, such as jets d'eau, can be con-structed at pleasure. The water may be also used for cleaning the public streets, for feeding a dry-dock, should Government construct one, and for the constant propulsion of machinery at the laboratories of the Arsenal and the Navy Yard. Within the benefits of this useful and comprehensive design we desire to include the municipal authorities and private citizens of ington and Georgetown.

They have also presented a memorial to Congress on the subject. We hope the enterprise may succeed

MILLARD FILLMORE appears to be the favorite of Southern Whigs. He is everywhere receiving the nominations of their Conventions.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.-Mr. Doty has introduced a bill into the House of Represe tives, providing that Congress shall do its own printing; that is, appoint a public printer, directly responsible, and unconnected with the public press. The plan of giving out the printing to the lowest bidder has proved a failure thus far. The work has either been scandalously delayed, or meanly performed. The style in which Congressional documents are got up is a disgrace to the Government contractor adopts a niggardly economy to save himself from loss by his low prices, or to make money by the job. We speak generally, without special reference to the present

The old plan of giving the printing to party press will hardly be restored. It would open the door to incalculable waste and cor-

We are glad the proposition of Mr. Doty our views respecting it, but it ought to be considered. There may be objections to it, ren-dering its adoption unadvisable; but really, some plan not yet tried, to secure the printing of Congress without delay and in good, substantial style, ought to be devised.

W. D. GALLAGHER.-We find in the New York Sun, the following notice of a lecture lately delivered in New York, by our friend Gallagher, formerly of Cincinnati, now of Washington:

"Lectures for the People."—Third of the Course.—Lastevening, at the Tabernacle, Broadway, Mr. W. D. Gallagher, of Ohio, delivered the announced lecture—subject, "Modern Poets and their Critics." Having said a few words course of his observations administered a severe castigation to modern reviewers and their servile imitators, who took upon them to denounce it as jingling rythm, without sense and mean-ing. His own apprehension of poetry was this: it was the language of the soul and the affec-tions, as prose was of the passions and necessi-ties of life.

on this point, he passed in review the poems and dramatic efforts of ancient and modern writers, and stoutly contended for equality, if not superiority, for the productions of the latter, being utterly at a loss to understand why the first named should be so extolled. He meant

den of Gernsemane eighteen intured years ago, it spoke of sympathy with suffering, of equality of hope, and comfort; not of carnage and battle, but of that spirit which spikes the cannon, blunts the javelin, and breaks the sword. The lecturer was very eloquent at times, and great-

THE PROBABLE ACTION OF PARTIES - POLICY

It is settled beyond all doubt that the Whig nd Democratic Parties are to hold their Na onal Conventions within a few months.

The only candidates of any pron mong the Whigs are, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott. Each has ardent supporters in the North and South; each appears to be desirous of submitting his claims to the decision of a National Convention, willing to abide by the result; two are known by their works as entirely and zealously committed to the Compromise, and the third, it is well under-stood, aided in the passage of this system of asures, and stands prepared to maintain it. Among the Democratic candidates there is not one uncommitted upon these measures

General Cass was active in procuring their enactment: Mr. Douglas stood shoulder to shoulder with him; it is the boast of General Houston that he voted for every one of them; Mr. Buchanan signalized himself by extreme efforts to secure compliance with the extremest demands of the South, going even beyond the Adjustment, so called; General Butler, according to the express declaration of the Washington Union, and by the resolutions of the State Convention that nominated him, s completely identified with the Compromise Ex-Governor Marcy, the ancient foe of the anti-slavery cause, the Secretary of War of Mr. Polk, the deadly enemy of Silas Wright, and who stood by the Slave Power during the whole period of the Wilmot Proviso agitation, even when Martin Van Buren revolted against its claims, is pledged by his principles, his antecedents, his present opinions, to concede all that the South may demand: to support him as an Anti-Compromise man is sheer nonsense. The Democrats of the North generally, in

their party conventions, have recognised the finality of the Compromise; the Democrats of the South, without exception, have either strongly approved it or signified their acquicence in it-at the same time demanding, as condition to their support of a Presidential andidate, that he shall stand pledged to carry it out, so as to secure the peace and peculiar nterests of the South:

In this respect, the Whigs of the South have planted themselves on the same ground, and the Whig politicians at the North, assenting to it have been laboring with much success to ecure at least a tacit acquiescence in it by the masses of their Party.

Can there be any doubt as to the action of

he two Conventions that are to meet in the coming May and June? Does any man, conversant with the history of our politics, imagine that the South in these bodies will be overowered or over-reached? Will their action e shaped, or even modified, with a view to the romotion of the interests of Freedom? Will ree-Soilism command the slightest respect or exert the least influence? Will a candidate be elected of whose views there can be any question, whose position can be doubtful, of whose ability and purpose to maintain the Compronise and execute every part of it, so as to secure the interests of Slavery, the Southern delegates shall not be fully satisfied? To ask these questions is to answer them. If resolutions and nominations unacceptable to the Southern delegates be adopted, there will be, stands the condition of the public mind of the South, the relations of parties there, the frail tenure by which the old organizations hold themselves together, the little consideration attached to old issues, the absorbing importance of the Slavery Issue, the fierce determination to obtain at the cost of all party connections the control of the Executive Power of the Union, can doubt this. Should there be no such secession, the conclusion will be irresistible, whatever the apparent character of the platforms and candidates, that Slavery has carried its point and provided for its ascen-

Now, does anybody dream that the Northern friends of Cass, or Buchanan, or Douglas, or Houston, or Marcy, or Butler, will stubbornly resist the demands of Slavery, at the cost of a rupture? That the Northern advocates of Fillnore, or Webster, or Scott, will venture to defy that Dictator of the political world?

In both Conventions there will be delegate from the North of nerve enough to confront all degrading demands, but how many? With the exception of a few men from Ohio, New York, and one or two other States, the free States will have no representatives in the Democratic Convention, with even a disposition to stand up against the exactions of Slavery. In the Whig Convention, there may be a larger proportion of such men, but they will find owerless against the combination of their acniescing colleagues and the entire Southern

We take it for granted, then-and further rgument in our opinion is needlesss-that whoever may be nominated by the Whig and the Democratic Conventions will be bound maintain the Compromise against all efforts a repeal or modification, and execute it in all its parts, so as to provide for the interests of Sla-

What is this Compromise? It embraces first, the admission of California as a State with its Constitution excluding Slavery; sec ondly, the organization of Territorial Govern ments for New Mexico and Utah, without any provision against the introduction of Slavery thirdly, the prohibition of the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for the purpose of sale : fourthly, the Fugitive Law, with its total abrogation of all guaranties of person al liberty; fifthly, a declaration that henceforth new States shall be admitted into the Union, whether their Constitutions shall exclude o

recognise Slavery.

It is the practice of some Northern politician o speak of the Compromise as if the only part in relation to which a pledge is important, is the Fugitive Law. This is a great mistake Slaveholding politicians are quite willing that this representation shall be made, for they know that the majority of Northern voters care too little for the rights of the colored people, to go into a Presidensial canvass on the single issue of a law which bears oppressively only on their interests. This law, of course, they are determined shall stand, and be executed. But they look beyond this. When they insist upon the finality of the Compromise, as a test, and upon a candidate pledged to maintain it in loyalty to Southern interests, they mean something more than the irrepealablen and stern execution of the Fugitive Law. They mean to commit both the old political organivations of the country to the policy of slaveryextension, of admitting new Slave States—a policy expressly enacted in the Compromise, and which has been entirely overlooked in our ate discussions on this subject-and to secure a Federal Executive that shall give them the full benefit of that part of the Compromise which leaves the way open to the introduction of slavery into the Territories; for, whether this shall affect slavery favorably or unfavor-

would be exercised, such appointments made, as would give vitality to the Mexican law excluding slavery; but, suppose it loyal to the Slave Power, precisely the reverse might be expected. Can we wonder, then, at the determination of the South to make the Compromise he great issue of the next Presidential elec-

This is not all. The necessities of Slavery nake those interested in perpetuating it, fareeing and provident. Outnumbered in the legislative halls, they look to the Chief Execuve as the arm of their power. Controlling that, they can not only baffle a hostile majority in Congress, but make it subservient to their purposes. In possession of Executive Power, if lavery can live in New Mexico and Utah, it will be fostered there. No means will be left untried to effect a division of California, and cure an outlet for the evil on the Pacific. A policy leading to the dismemberment and aborption of the adjacent States of Mexico, as hey may be needed to relieve portions of the South of a surplus slave population, will be set on foot, and steadily prosecuted, but insidiusly, so as not to shock Public Opinion, or se the vigilance of our sister Republic Plans for the ultimate annexation of Cuba will steathily laid: and meanwhile the whole tronage of the Government will be managed as to weaken the anti-slavery sentiment, and exclude anti-slavery men from all positions of nfluence or honor

In the attempt to gain this vantage ground misstep might be fatal. They must know the man they vote for-they must take bonds and ecurity that he will be true to their interests. Hence, the test they prescribe—adherence to the Compromise without modification, and the faithful execution of every part, including of course the odious fugitive law. They take it for granted that the man who will bind himself to maintain the whole of this system of measures, and resist any modification of them. may be safely trusted for whatever their interests may require-for, if elected, he will owe his success to them, and the arm of the Slave Power, on which he must lean for support, will of course direct his steps and order all his go-

Have we been drawing a fancy sketch Does any enlightened friend of freedom believe that the Slaveholders have abandoned their policy of Slavery Extension and Slavery-Suremacy? Have we not presented the true philosophy of their demonstration in relation the Compromise? Who can doubt as to the action of the Whig and Democratic Conventions, or as to the character of the nominations they will proclaim?

The great practical question then arises Shall the voters of the United States, opposed to Slavery, opposed to its ascendency in the Federal Councils, opposed to its control of the Federal Executive, opposed to its schemes of ropagandism, in favor of divorcing it from the Federal Government, and restricting it to the States in which it exists, content themselves with a mere expression of their sentiments, or form an organization, with a view to make

them operative at the ballot-box? Their sentiments are proscribed and de ounced in their respective parties. They nust abjure them, or expect to be treated as utcasts from political fellowship. Mr. Bayly, member of Congress from Virginia, in letter explaining the course of himself and his associates in introducing the Compromise resolutions into the Democratic Caucus, avows that the object was to exclude Free Soil Democrats. uld not avalude them by name and the only mode of reaching them was by making a test, the acceptance of which by the Free Soil Democrats, would have been equivalent to the repudiation of their heresies; as the rejection of it would have been an act of self-excommu nication. What failed in the Democratic Caucus, will succeed in the National Democratic Convention: and what the Whig Caucus adopted, can scarcely be rejected in the National Whig Convention. All Anti-Slavery entiment will be voted a heresy, and those who entertain it must either abjure themselves or their parties. What will they do? If they abjure themselves, where is the hope of Freedom? What hope for themselves? What can they do for the cause of Liberty in the camp of Slavery? They will be permitted to vote for Slavery, but not to participate in its triumph Having placed the reins in its hands, they cannot expect to check or direct its march. They will have given power to a Tyrant to grind

There are men in the country who have long nce cast aside the shackles of party. There are Whigs and Democrats, whom party conderations cannot hold in relations where hey must stifle or forswear their highest conrictions. There will be an opportunity for these to unite in an effective organization luring the next Presidential canvass. It is stated that a National Convention of the Friends of Freedom is to be held at Pittsburgh ome time in June next, after the action of the old party Conventions shall have been announced. May we not hope that that Convention may lay down such a platform as merican freemen can stand upon and feel that they can act in harmony with the Consti ation, in obedience to the Democratic Principle, with proper care for every public interest. with a strict regard to the rights of all the tates, and with a paramount devotion to the cause of Freedom? It will be impossible we think, to make even a tolerable demonstration should the Convention attempt to marshal party, or to set up candidates, on the single sue of Slavery, without regard to other ques tions. Many are anxious to act against Slavery, and make the question of paramount nsideration, but not to the neglect of other

important questions. We do not believe that one hundred thou and voters could be mustered on the simple ssue of Slavery, as now presented; but were n organization formed, which should take the emocratic Principle as its central element, and apply it fearlessly and consistently to all the questions relating to Intervention, Public Lands Education, Elections of Officers, Governmental Expenditures, Tariffs, Class Legislaion and Slavery, it would be able, if not to affect decisively the result of the next Presidential election, to command such support as would make it thereafter a powerful element in the political world. It would attract to its standard Democrats disgusted with the rule of the Slave Power, and the everlasting contradictions in which it has involved their party; Whigs, dissatisfied with the want of any fixed principles and with the time-serving tactics of saults which even Mr. Giddings has ever entheir party; Land Reformers, who must see that little can be hoped for their peculiar views rule which should control debate, which should in political organizations swayed by the immovable Conservatism growing out of the complicate monopoly of Land, Laborers, and Capital. prevalent in the South; Philanthropists, who have long labored in vain to introduce into the conflicts of parties ideas of Human Brotherhood and to infuse into Governments the spirit of Humanity. All these could act with such an or- the principles and policy of Anti-Slavery men, ganization, and discharge all their duties as citizens, in consistent obedience to Principle.
There would be no conflict of duties, no clashing between Principle and Profession, no unworthy compromises, no contradictions. With equal regard for the rights and interests of all, on

claims and dignity, such a party would possess the concentration, the power, and identity of Unity, with the comprehensiveness of Universality. It would be adapted to the solution and proper disposition of all political questions,

each in its order, without discord or confusion. But whether such a party be at present pracicable or not, whether the Convention of the Friends of Freedom in June next will attempt its formation or not, one thing is clear-a manly opposition at the ballot-box to the candidates of Slavery, will be the duty of every voter who believes that Democracy and De ootism cannot both be in the ascendant in the me political and social system

NEW YORK EVENING POST.

We forgot last week to call attention to the rospectus of this admirable journal, and this week we have put off noticing it till we have too little room to do it justice. It suits our astes and principles better than any Daily we have ever read. Its literature and ethics are pure and of a high order, and its political dis ssions are sound, thorough, and very able. What its course in the coming Presidential ampaign may be, we cannot foresee. It is hardly probable that we shall agree, but it will adopt no policy, we are sure, which its sense of right will forbid.

PARTY-BOUND -The Albany Evening Joural, the representative of the Seward interest ntimates its purpose to adhere to the regular minations of the Party. Announcing the appointment of the first delegates in New York o the National Whig Convention, and their reference for General Scott, it takes occasion o pledge them in advance to Mr. Fillmore Mr. Webster, or Mr. Anybody else, who may be the nominee of the Convention.

"But the true Whigs," it says, "of Wester New York never carry their preferences beyond the Nominating Convention. Whoever may be selected as the representative of the principles of the Whig party, will find these Scott men the ominee's men, 'and nothing else.' " This looks like giving "up to party what

vas meant for mankind.

AVOIDANCE OF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

It is somewhat remarkable that so much o

the session has gone by without any legitimate

opportunity for the discussion of questions re

ating to Slavery. The indications of latent liscord in the ranks of the old parties have in timidated the leaders, and they are fearful o any general debate that might afford occasion for a conflict of opinions prejudicial to their schemes of harmony. On the Mexican Indem-nity Bill, Mr. Rantoul made good use of his our in exposing the gross inconsistency and disloyalty to Freedom of a Massachusetts rep resentative devoted to Mr. Webster; and the esolution in regard to printing the Census gave Messrs, Venable, Cabell, and Murphy, an opportunity to define the conditions on which veholders intended to go into the Presidential election. Beside these demonstrations, there as been no discussion of the Slavery Question except what has been smuggled in by the Jnjon men, out of place and out of time; for the Anti-Slavery members, regardful of the proprieties of time and place, have refrained m irregular and disorderly movements, waiting for a suitable occasion to present their views on a subject which, despite the Adjustment measures, still occupies the mind and shapes the action of the political world. They supposed, that in accordance with usage, the eustomary resolution to refer the different portions of the President's message to the approoriate committees would be taken up from day day, and that during its consideration members from all sections would have the privilege of delivering their opinions on the important topics embraced in it. This is a course which ast commend itself to the good sense of everybody. The President brings to the attention of Congress questions connected with the general welfare, and recommends measures deemed by him important. It is proper that the repreentatives of the People, fresh from their constituents, should have the privilege in the beginning of the session, before legislation is atempted, to discuss at large those questions and neasures, to compare opinions, to announce the riews of their constituents, to make such sugrestions as seem to them important. The diferent sections of the Republic become in this way better acquainted with each other. The character and position of their representatives

are ascertained. The practical business of

has been the view that has hitherto induced

the House of Representatives to devote a large

ortion of its earlier sittings to a general de-

Message of the President. But this year no

such debate has been allowed. Those who fear

liscussion have been always ready to lead the

louse off on some other track, wasting its time

not unfrequently on the most insignificant mo-Mr. Giddings, a few days since, exposed this oolicy. The resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, affirming the finality of the Comromise and the Fugitive Law, were presented the House, and a motion was made to print them, when he availed himself of the opportunity o direct attention to this deliberate and carefu voidance of all discussion. The Legislature of a State comes here, and presents its views to the House, on subjects, in regard to which the representatives of the American People have not the privilege of expressing their opinions or purposes. He adverted briefly to the Northern view of the Slavery Question, and said that he had prepared a bill to repeal the law of 1807, which regulates the coastwise slave trade, being anxious to relieve the North of all esponsibility for the existence of Slavery or its adjuncts. In the course of his remarks speaking of the usual practice of considering the President's message, he "begged permission to say, without disrespect, that if, instead of adjourning for days, they had done this they would have proved themselves statesmen, and acquired the respect of the people and the respect of themselves. But the idle time has gone by; they cannot recall it; and, when business presses, they find gentlemen rising and expressing opinions on questions which should

have been discussed months since." The remarks of Mr. Giddings, which, from the report in the Republic, must have been quite unobjectionable in their tone, were made the occasion, by Mr. Stanly of North Carolina dured. For reckless abuse, outraging every govern the intercourse between man and man, it goes upon the record without precedent or parallel. Such a speech from such a man, we never expected to read. We have always are worked in the mines, and those carried out regarded Mr. Stanly as one of the most lib- by the Isabel are to be taken to the same reeral, manly, and chivalric members from the gion, where the only law is that of force. Their South, who, though dissenting decidedly from holders are going out in sufficient numbers to was too magnanimous to proscribe them, or exert their political influence to secure a recog-question their honesty, on the ground of a nition of it by the Legislature, or to effect a erence of opinion.

The conduct of Mr. Stanly is a clear indica- lower half into a slaveholding Territory. tion that the Slave Power is as intolerant and

Executive true to Freedom, such vigilance the ground of a common Humanity, of equal opposes its pretensions, can escape its anathe-

So long as it can suppress debate, prevent all inquiry into its purposes and schemes, it may wear the mien of "modest stillness and humility;" but oppose its will, unmask its nsidious designs, and in its sudden anger it drops all disguise, and stands revealed, the very Lucifer of God-defying Pride and Hate.

For the National Era "WIND OF SUMMER. MURMUR LOW." BY R. H. STODDARD.

Wind of Summer! murmur low. Where the charmed waters flow. While the songs of day are dying, As the breezes come and go. Come and go, hum and blow, Ere my lover sinks to rest. While he lies upon my breast. Kiss his cheek, so pale and fair Kiss the ringlets of his hair, Kiss his heavy-lidded eyes, Where the mist of Slumbe Kiss his throat, his cheek, his brow And his red, red line, as I do now While he sleeps so sound and slow, Dreaming of the sad, and older And the loving, and the golden

SLAVERY AND CALIFORNIA.

A member of the Legislature of California native of Virginia, informs the editor of the tichmond (Va.) Enquirer that a proposition will be introduced into the next Legislature of that new State to amend the Constitution so a to admit Slavery: and he thinks the measur will prevail, the belief being general that the gold mines can be worked more profitably by slaves than in any other way.

The Charleston (S. C.) papers announce the ecent departure of the steamship Isabel from that port, with three hundred and eighty-five passengers, chiefly from Georgia and North Carolina, bound for California. The Courier says that "on her last trip the Isabel took out thirty-nine slaves belonging to some of the passengers bound for the gold diggings; that on this trip she had fifty-five; and the number on her next is likely to be further increased."

It would seem that this slave emigration not an accident, or a spontaneous movement. but that it is part of a system of measures concerted between Slavery-Propagandists on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards

James Gadsden, a well-known citizen South Carolina, has written a letter, dated December 10, 1851, which appears in the Shreve port (La.) Caddo Gazette. Referring to a propose ailroad communication with the Pacific by the valley of the Red River and Paso del Norte. he thus reveals what appears to be a matured plan for the conversion of California into Slave State:

"I am the more pleased, individually, as lamay possibly be the pioneer in the blazes and tracks of the engineers who precede in leading a colony of planters, with their slaves, to the rural districts of California.

"We are in part organized-if we can get favorable response to a memorial now before the California Legislature to introduce our do-mestics and our Southern cultivation—indeed, our colony, protected by a Government force might be the means of opening a wagon road to the head waters of the Red River, and from thence to the Paso del Norte, and westwardly by the Gila to the Pacific. This route has long attracted my attention as the most practical to California; and, although somewhat advanced, the vigor and energies of manhood would be renewed on an expedition so exci and so full of hope. Would you, at your venience, advise me of the accessibility by steam to Shreveport, or to the highest point on Red River, and an account of the character of the country interiorally up to the sources of that stream, and from thence to the Paso del Norte. It appears to me that by keeping within the valley many of the difficulties of a land passage west would be removed; and, from the sources of the Red River, crossing the elevations which divide the waters of the Mis sissippi from the Rio Grande, we might fall upon some tributary of the latter leading us

upon some tributary or the into its valley.

"Now, if in connection with your canvassing how and districts of the adjacen Congressions." "Now, if in connection with your canvassing of the parishes and districts of the adjacent interested States, you could urge on Congress the organization of a corps of engineers, under adequate military force for protection, and tender the same protection to a colony such as I propose, with a condition that as a return for this protection, superadding probably subsistence, that the efficient force of the colony ence, that the efficient force of the colony should be employed in making and opening a road for teams and wagons, there would be no difficulty in the organizing of such an expedition, while the protection tendered might be a stimulant. A small advanced mounted corps could proceed ahead with the engineers; exlegislation can then be proceeded with, more amine and spy out the intricacies of the country; mark avenues, which will be opened by the axe-men of the agriculturists who follow ntelligently and efficiently. Such undoubtedly under the protection of an armed force. Open such a way, and the railroad follows, whil the enterprise of our frontier settlers would proceed, and at intervals rear up their cabins, ate on the topics presented by the Annual o as to make this highway almost immediately

"When I took up my pen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing the pro-ceedings at Shreveport, I was not aware that it would lead me so far into a project, and speculations on it; but I have almost become an enthusiast in that railway system which is intersecting our Southern and Atlantic and which must extend West, until they be Pacific—so ardent, that I am willing to be an actor in the enterprises; and if the Government can be induced to favor your application for survey and protection, and California responds favorably to the memorial of our proposed colony, you will see us with some 500 to 800 domestics. with 200 to 300 axes, opening the highway to the cultivation and civilization of the shores of the Pacific."

In relation to these movements the Louisville Journal apprehends some peril to the rights of the slaveholders. It savs:

"We regard this as rather a perilous ente "We regard this as rather a perilous enter-prise. The taking of slaves beyond the juris-diction of the United States and into a foreign country, and thence into a free State, with a view to labor, will certainly endanger the mas-ter's title. The courts of Louisiana have de-cided that slaves who have been taken to a foreign country by their owners, and then brought back to that State, are entitled to their freedom; and we think it probable, that if the slaves from North Carolina, on reaching California, call on their masters to prove their title before a court, the masters will find it difficult to do so. The fact that a slave is taken through a foreign country on his way to California will certainly place the title of the master in great jeopardy, to say nothing of the peril of taking him into a free State to labor." There can be no doubt as to the effect of this

transfer of slaves upon the title of the masters It annuls it. The slaves become free the moment they are carried beyond the jurisdiction of the State under whose laws they were held: but how are they to know their rights, and who is there to assert them? What foreign interference can be expected on the Isthmus in behalf of slaves surrounded by hundreds of slaveholders? And what danger to the claim of the masters in California? Already slaves make good their lawless claim; and they will exert their political influence to secure a recogdivision of the State, so as to convert the

While the Louisville Journal appro proscriptive as ever. No man who efficiently great risk in this undertaking it suggests that

a safer enterprise would be the conveyance of slaves to New Mexico and Utah. It says:

"Had the Carolinians taken the overland coute to California before that Territory beroute to California before that Territory became a State, then they would not have placed their slaves in peril. Or were they now to go to New Mexico or Utah, they might do so, and hold their slaves, subject to the contingency of those Territories coming into the Union as free States some of these days.

"The ultra Southern men have always contended that the South was swindled out of her rights in relation to the Territories acquired of

rights in relation to the Territories acquired of Mexico; while, on the contrary, the friends of the Union have always contended that Southern planters could, if they saw fit, emigrate to any Territory with their slaves. Were enough Southern men to go to Utah or to New Mexico, while several departs with the Territory with the several departs. they could control public sentiment in those Territories, and when the period for admission into the Union arrives, they could bring them in as slaveholding States."

own citizens against foreign competition."

He moved a suspension of the rules, for the pupose of bringing the resolution before the slaveholding States."

Judge Underwood, took the ground that the special objects of the resolution was to benefit local law of the territory acquired from Mexico the capitalists of Pennsylvania. We know would exclude slavery. The Journal, however, not what reason the friends of freedom in the does not assume too much when it says that House have to consult specially the interests o Southern planters, by emigrating to the Territhose gentlemen. There is no free State that tories, could control public sentiment, so as to has prostrated herself so low at the feet of bring them in as slave States. If accounts be true, the work of converting the Indian population into slaves is rapidly going on under the auspices of Governor Calhoun, who is one Enquirer says, that it is proposed to hold a of "the friends of the Union" to whom the Convention of the friends of Mr. Webster on Journal refers. There are not many negroes the 4th of March next, to nominate him for now in the Territories; but if the system of the Presidency, subject to the decision of a slavery can be kept alive by its operation on National Whig Convention the Indians, till gold and silver mines are disovered, in which slave labor may be used to profit, a brisk trade in negro slaves will soon spring up. Such discoveries, it is rumored, are beginning to be made. A letter from Santa Democrats and Free-Soilers in Massachusette Fe, dated December 31st, an extract of which is published in the Republic, announces that as Rantoul, Allen, and Townshend to the several valuable mines of tin, copper, silver, House of Representatives, and Chase and Supergold and quicksilver, have recently been dis- ner to the Senate, ventures to arraign the covered, and that the copper mines near the arce of the Gila are paying a large reward for labor. "Quicksilver," it says, "has also localities with the Free-Soilers. This does not neen discovered near Las Truches, (forty miles argue profound sagacity in the central organ north of Santa Fe;) copper in abundance near Ravado, (about one hundred and fifty miles north of Santa Fe:) and silver, tin, and lead, near Taos. A good deal of interest is being the Whig party. manifested on this subject; but we have no scientific men here to prove our speculations false or well founded. Will Congress do nothing December 1, 1851; and consequently repudi for us? A geological survey of this Territory should be ordered by Government."

It is easy to foresee the effect of such repre ations as these, and such suggestions as those of the Louisville Journal on slaveholding emigration. Slaveholders have an interest in the extension of slavery beyond that of political power. They dread the thought of being shut in with a system of labor so exhausting and impoverishing. The policy of prohibiting slave enjoy its preference, to its heart's content. importation is again prevailing in the far Southern States, giving rise to the apprehension that the slave-exporting States will soon be doomed to a vast surplus mass of slaves, who can be turned to account neither as producers nor subjects of trade.

A bill prohibiting the importation of slaves A bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into Georgia passed the House of Representatives of that State on the 19th ult., and ere this of this great element in Congress. It is at once we presume it has become a law. A similar a conclusion of logic and a matter of fact. proposition has been introduced into the Legisproposition has been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama. The following extracts kind, as a Senator or member of the House from a speech of Colonel John A. Winston, of towers above common men. It is not a mere Sumter, in support of the measure, show the personal gift and accomplishment. It is an

"I hold it to be the true policy of the State prohibit, by severe penalties, the introduction of more negroes into the State for traffic. All the increased capital of the State is sent out of it to buy more negroes to wear out more of the land in the State, and to cause the over-production of our great staple, cotton—in all of which cases the prosperity of the State is injured.

"All future outlet for excess of negro popu-

lation will soon be closed against us. The census, and other statistical information, warns us of the rapid increase of the black popula tion in the South. In Alabama we have al ready three hundred and fifty thousand blacks too great to our white population. The true statesman would say it is our duty and interest to diversify our pursuit into every branch of productive industry, and to so legislate that all the future increase of capital should be invested in internal improvements, in mining, and in manufactories. Then would we see our State take her place by the most prosperous in the Union. But so long as this ruinous system of negro-buying and land-destroying course prevails, we will never prosper.

"It has been argued that this bill would

benefit the rich as well the poor, by enhancing the value of this kind of property. I deny any such conclusion. The natural increase of negroes, and the sale of estates by sheriffs, will always afford any one who wishes to buy negroes an opportunity of doing so. The main objection to the bill seems to be that it may and will have a bad influence on the borslave States; and if you shut them out from a market, they may become free States, and join in the crusade against us. I hold just the reverse to be true. Compel them to keep their slaves at home, and they will go into iron works, and into other kinds of manufactory labor, which will make all we buy come cheaper to us, and instead of being sent South, to glu our markets with cotton factories, and so increase the consumption of our great export. There is no sort of danger of any of the border States emancipating any great number of slaves, but when they may all be sold to us of the South, they will of course feel less interest in the matter. If the evil day of emancipation must come, let it come in part at their expense, and not exclusively at ours. But the emancipation of any great number of slaves to remain in the country, with a different and a superior race, is a moral and political impossibility; yet race, is a moral and political impossibility; yet it becomes us to strengthen ourselves, by keeping the border States as much interested in the institution as possible. Then, whatever effects our interest will effect them in the same degree. When the time shall come when it shall be necessary to find an outlet for the excess of this population westward, we will have them to aid us in its procurement. Many slave States have already provided negative this evil by passing ready provided against this evil, by passing laws similar to the one now before us; and if we do not pursue the same course, all the slaves of bad character will be in upon us, and we will be the great slave mart of the South." Leaving out of view the question of political

ower, these extracts present the whole phisophy of Slavery-Extension. It is a necessity of the institution: it cannot survive without it. Hence, the desperate efforts now made to btain for it foothold in California, and to keep open the Territories until their occupation by it will pay. Open the Southern portion of ur territory across to the Pacific, to the march Slavery, and its gradual expansion Southwards, as its wants might dictate, would be simply a work of time: the horrible apprehenon of a congestion of the slave population would be forever dissipated. HORRORS OF THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

correspondent of the Chillicothe Metropolis sive to Southern men. He made no attack of ports the steamer Herman, lying at Guyan-inte Va frozen in with sighty slaves aboard. te Va frozen in with eighty slaves ab dotte, va., trozen in, with eighty slaves about dehained two and two with a long chain between, similar to the manner in which horses are fastened for droving. He says that on one cold night several of them had their ears and the term to designate a class, not a particular person; and towards the Slaveholding members them, unless they were placed in more comfortable quarters. The long chain was loosed, which allowed them to gather round the stove. Their groans from the intense cold are said to have been pitiful. These slaves were bought overlooking all this rounce out its weath with Their groans from the intense cold are said to have been pitiful. These slaves were buight up at Charleston, Virginia, for the Southern market, and it is stated several hundred of their relatives and friends bade them a last farewell at the shore, as the boat left.

THE TARIFF QUESTION DECIDED.

The opponents of a useless agitation of the Tariff question, and who desire to see some sta bility in our revenue system, will be pleased at the result of the vote on the proposition of Mr. Welsh for an alteration in the existing tariff. His resolution was as follows

"That the Committee of Ways and Mean be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the Tariff of 1846, by substituting wherever practicable, specific for ad valore duties, with such rates of duty as will yield duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with such discriminations in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition."

House, and demanded the yeas and nays, say We believe that Henry Clay is the very ing that he wished to make the motion a test prince of "the friends of the Union;" but he They were ordered, and the vote on suspend never contended that Southern planters could, ing the rules stood yeas 60, nays 108, showing if they saw fit, emigrate to any Territory with a majority of 48 against any alteration of the their slaves. On the contrary, he, as well as Tariff. It will be observed that one of the Slavery, as Pennsylvania.

MR. WEBSTER.—The New York Courier and

The Washington Union, in view of the fact that coalitions have been formed between and Ohio, resulting in the election of such men Whigs of New Hampshire for forming some comparatively unimportant coalitions in certain

The Republic, with equal tact, fiercely de nounces all coalitions of the kind, evincing a most disinterested passion for the extinction

"We stand," it exclaims, "upon the resolution of the Whig Congressional Caucus of ate and repel any connection, or combination or co-operation, in any manner or form, with Abolitionists, or Secessionists, or Disunionists of any other shade or complexion. We would prefer that the Whig party should be defeated at the next Presidential election, than owe its success to Abolition alliances or to Abolition influences."

It is not unlikely that it will be permitted to

THE NATIONAL BLACKGUARDS

It is undeniable that there is a great deal of lackguardism in the country; it is undeniable ized, exuberant, and sportive, at the capital; it undeniable that Congress represents the

Congressional blackguardism is blackguard-

ism Representative and National.

It does not die out. It is like a religion. The high priest disappears, but the altar star the robes are transferred to other shoulders and the rite goes on. Foote was once the grea National Blackguard He went away to free National Blackguard. He went away to fresh fields and pastures new, but his place was not vacant. Borland succeeded him, a very vile and brutal blackguard, breaking noses and swaggering about cutting throats. Then others come up and claim the glory of representing the National Blackguardism. On Wednesday it was Stanly, of North Carolina, (et tu Brute!) and Giddings, of Ohio. And so it goes. What matter if the other interests of the country are matter if the other interests of the country neglected, so that Blackguardism be hone

and served ?- New York Tribune It was the maxim of an ancient rhetorician that the critic should exemplify in his own the subject of his comment. We are not aware that a similar maxim has prevailed among ethical writers. On the contrary a censor of manners should avoid in his rebukes the vices he undertakes to correct. Censure administered in the language and spirit of the forego-

ing article is worse than useless The slur upon the capital of the Republic is wanton and inexcusable. Where are the evidences of its Blackguardism? If there be a city of the same size in the Union, more orderly and decorous in its external life than Washing-

ton, we are not aware of it. As to Congress, it has occasionally been the theatre of disgraceful scenes; but certainly they are the exception, not the rule; and as to the present Congress, it has been discredited by no altercation, if we except the one in the

House, to which the Tribune refers. The difficulty between Mr. Borland and Mr. Kennedy did not occur during the session of the Senate. Nor is Major Borland "a vile and brutal blackguard, breaking noses and swaggering about cutting throats." He is an ultra Southern man, of quick impulses, but in ordipary intercourse urbane and liberal. The collision between him and Mr. Kennedy arose, as such collisions usually do, from sharp words and sudden heat; and Major Borland, blinded by passion, struck Mr. Kennedy a severe blow This was utterly unjustifiable, but certainly not ground for the reckless language of the Tribune. A less ferocious rebuke was due to a man who, in a section where the code of honor prevails, defied public sentiment by openly denouncing it, and denying its obligations, and that, too, while the question of his election was pending. The Tribune is equally reckless in its lan-

guage towards Mr. Giddings. Mr. Giddings a National Blackguard!" And is this man, whose constancy in Freedom's cause has made him an object of hate to its worst enemies, to be branded as "a National Blackguard" by a journal which professes to labor in the same cause? Mr. Giddings is advanced in years, the oldest member of the House, one of its most attentive and industrious members, distinguished always for his support of measures d manded by the spirit of progress and humanity, and rarely has he indulged in personalities, except in self-defence. His speech on the question of printing the New Jersey resolutions was brief, in order, and free from anything offensive to Southern men. He made no attack on somewhat contemptuously of Doughfacesname as well as a genus we could wish ban ished from the Halls of Congress-but he used the term to designate a class, not a particular out stint, upon both parties equally, making no distinction between the assailant and assailed,

the irritation of a defence suddenly and unexpectedly provoked!

as to the invective of Mr. Stanly, we have briefly expressed our opinion in another place. Surely he cannot have read the report of his own remarks, without the bitterest regret that be could ever have given utterance to expressions so totally at variance with his previous course as an American representative.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL

Washington, February 13, 1852. Since I last wrote you, two speeches of considerable political importance and literary merit have been made in the Senate—that of merit have been made in the Senate—that or General Shields, on the resolution expressive of the sympathy of Congress for the exiled Irish patriots. O'Brien, Meagher, and their assopatriots, O'Brien, Meagner, and their associates, and that of General Cass on Intervention, in reply to Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island. ch of General Shields had that first The speech of General Shields had that first great merit, brevity. It was concise, direct, yet not too much so for eloquent thought and elegant expression. It was a strong, earnest appeal, not for mercy, but for justice toward Ireland. Its tone was most admirable—it was that of a true-hearted Irishman, sorrowful for the wrongs of his country, but not bitter or rethe wrongs of his country, but not bitter or re-vengeful toward her oppressors. I like this manly loyalty to a country so crushed and despoiled as Ireland—that clinging to her for what she has been—that faithful remembrance what she has been—that faithful remembrance of the old liberty and glory, by tyranny destroy-ed and by the world forgotten. In his able speech on Intervention, Mr. Cass

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took as strong ground as could have been expected of a statesman not remarkable for rash nmittals, or premature action, on important ommittans, or premature action, on important and disputed questions.

You have doubtless heard of the rencounter

You have doubtless heard of the rencounter in the House between Messrs. Stanly and Giddings. It was, to say the least, a most painful exhibition. Mr. Stanly, in a strain of violent abuse, attacked Mr. Giddings, who, acting on the defensive, made use of some very severe the defensive, made use of some very severe and contemptuous language. Mr. Stanly, though known to be passionate and possessed of keen powers of satire and invective, has hitherto been considered too "chivalric" to descend to low personalities. But even his best friends can scarcely deny that he has now immends can scarcely deny that he has now im-molated this reputation, so dear to a Southern gentleman, on the altar of the peculiar and beloved institution.

A very interesting course of historical lec-

A very interesting course of instorteal returns is now being delivered in this city by Mr. Lord. These lectures have much life and strength, with passages of rare eloquence and Lord has in speaking an earnest, enthusiastic, almost passionate manner, which cannot fail to fix the attention of his audience. I heard him last night upon the character and career of Gustavus Adolphus. I like his strong faith in progress—in the immortality of truth and justice—in the indestructibility of man's divinest birthright, freedom. He is a bold, individualistic thinker, and, as a matter of course, one accustomed to do his own thinking is liable to differ from him on some points. He is far from endorsing the sentiment of O'Connell, that "no revolution is worth one drop of human blood," but rather maintains that millions of lives, aye, the sacrifice of an entire generation of men, were not too vast a price to pay for civil or re-ligious liberty. He holds that true freedom in all ages of the world has been born in darkness, baptised in tears, and "nurtured in conthat fiery trials have ever been stormed upon the nations whom God would lead forth from captivity; and that ever across a deep, crimson flood lay the promised land of liberty. He seemed to consider that man could not too dearly purchase the redemption of hu-manity at the cost of mortal life, when his im-

price of the thorn-crowned martyrdom—the bitter, death-agonies of incarnate Deity. In reference to Gustavus Adolphus making war for the defence of Protestant Germany, Mr. Lord touched briefly upon Intervention, discountenancing the principle as advocated by tavus, on the ground that the freedom and nationality of Sweden itself was in danger from the encroachments of Catholicism and Absolutism. We of course were in no such position in regard to modern Austria. He admitted, however, that there might come a time when however, that there might come a time when interference on our part with European affairs might not only be justifiable, but an imperative duty. Should, for instance, Russia, France, and Austria combine against England, and attack her on land and sea, and England "stretch toward us her suppliant hands," then we might and must whiten the Atlantic with our fleets and flood the continent with our armies. It strikes me that this is scarcely the broadest and most chivalric principle for greathearted freemen to advocate. As an ardent Interventionist, I surely cannot subscribe to it. It seems to me it were nobler and braver to give our aid now to Hungary, who needs it, and pleads for it in the name of a common humanity and for the love of freedom's God, than to sit silent, with folded hands, nursing our valor to keep it warm, for such an impossible con-tingency as that of the proud mother-country beset by foes, and calling in a failing voice to her almost-forgotten trans-atlantic offspring,
"To the rescue, my children!"—as that of
burly John Bull put hors de combat, and shouting in his extremity, "Help! brother Jona-

Oh, I can but trust that God is safely guiding the destinies of Hungary even through dark-ness and tempest and over the waste of desoproud, unconquerable spirit—her nationality—should not perish? I believe that even sudden ebullitions and noisy outbursts of a generous popular enthusiasm are moved by " under-springs of silent deity."

movement, of which Heaven alone can calculate the issues.

Have you not been grieved to see that the

editor of the *Herald* and other pious brethren of the press have felt moved to labor with your present correspondent for the alleged irreverence of some expressions in a late letter referring to Kossuth?

ag to Kossuth?
article in the *Herald* was a rebuke

nishes an example of "Satan rebuking sin" most edifying and impressive.

After discharging his conscience of this unaccustomed weight of Christian duty, our friend proceeds to comment, in a tone of lofty lightness and benevolent contempt, on literateurs and poets, pronouncing them most unpractical visionaries, idealists, enthusiasts, and fanatics. In conclusion, he is pleased to place me in that irrational, irresponsible, non-composmentisible class; among those sublime Bedlamites—those innocents of a larger growth—the poets. Oh, balsam for my hurt! Oh, spermaceti for mine "inward bruise" I have thee here!

Proud beyond expression am I to take the least place among these fearless apostles of the true faith—these unconquerable defenders of freedom.

The world has all too often seen both the The world has all too often seen both the press and the pulpit degraded to the base service of oppression—the one insidiously poisoning the mind of the people against freedom's struggling heroes, and desecrating the graves of her martyrs with vile calumnies—the other solemnly sanctioning and echoing the decrees of injustice and crime. We have seen priests upholding the hands of Liberty's assassing, and popes aprinkling the water of benesins, and popes sprinkling the water of bene-diction on the Cain-marked brows of the murdetermined by the passage of determined by the passage of a law placing the national domain in limited throughout the Union than any other person whom we can select; and, if elected, I have traying the solemn trust of freedom for the miserable rewards of tyranny; but, thank God, no true poet has ever yet been lowered to the level of such as these! Poetry has never yet been lowered to the clank of chains or the infernal rejoicings of victorious despotism. Undaunted, unwearied, unbought, strong in the faith of her immortality, she delivers to the world, age after age, that message of liberation and redemption God gave her at the first.

Oh, let us retain our wild, expectant hope in the manity, with all its measureless aspirations, and redemption God gave her at the first.

Oh, let us retain our wild, expectant hope in the manity, with all its measureless aspirations, and redemption of the manity, with all its measureless aspirations, and redemption of the manity, with all its measureless aspirations.

baseless dreams though they seem; and, let who will keep their cold, hard realities, which shut in upon them like prison walls; their practical sense, their worldly wisdom, pinning them to the base earth, face downward, their contempt of man, which is the most criminal infidelity toward God.

I noticed the other day, that the editor of a

I noticed the other day, that the editor of a South Carolina paper expressed much pious horror in recording how Kossuth in a late speech, after alluding to the possibility of his hope in America failing him, made use of these words: "Oh, Father, let this bitter cup pass from Thy children! Nevertheless, not our will, but Thine be done!"

Oh, miserable inconsistency! The very man whose exquisite moral sensibilities were so shocked by a sad and solemn use of the words of our Divine Master, would doubtless defend, to the last drop of his blood, a system which is in itself a fearful acted blasphemy—a traffic "in the bodies and souls of men," in the souls redeemed by the drinking of that "bitter cup" which did not pass from the lips of the Son of God. Do you remember, in Sheridan's masterly

comedy, in that scene where Lady Teazle begins to see Joseph Surface as he is, and to despise herself for having listened to him, she says in reply to some "noble, sentiment" of his about "honor," "Don't you think we might as well leave 'honor' out of the question?"

Could the bold defenders of that system of Could the bold defenders of that system of domestic oppression pronounced by a great spiritual leader "the sum of all villanies"—could they, disdaining all disguise, come manfully up to the point of avowing their real motives, principles, and purposes leaving religion and morality out of the question, we could at least respect them for honesty and hardihood.

I am aware I have written you a letter little amusing this week. But I maintain, that as so many of our Washington letter-writers are faithful chroniclers of the incidents of our fashionable life have retailers of its pleasant general.

ionable life, busy retailers of its pleasant gos sip, it is the "bounden duty" of some one to touch occasionally on the graver and more weighty questions of politics and morality. GRACE GREENWOOD.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN. With Selections from his Correspondence and Auto-biography. By Sam-uel M. Janney. Philadephia: Hogan, Perkins

The manner in which Mr. Janney has per formed his duty as a biographer is worthy of all commendation. The result of his "labor of love," the beautiful volume before us, is most valuable and interesting work. Though he paints the character of his illustrious sub ject in the warm colors of a genuine lover, you feel everywhere convinced of the entire truthfulness of the portraiture. In a masterly manner he vindicates his reputation from the base charges and baser insinuations of Macaulay, and justifies the faith of the world in the pu rity, dignity, and large benevolence of his life This volume contains two fine portraits of Penn, with a choice number of his admirable and important letters. Altogether, it is a noble

FLORENCE SACKVILLE; OF SELF-DEPENDENCE. A Auto-biography. By Mrs. Burbury. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

This novel, with some sins against nature character and probability in incident, is yes one of the most powerful and pleasing productions of the season. The story is that of a daughter of a proud old English family, who meets with many trials and reverses, and is finally compelled, dragged as it were, on to the stage, for the support of herself and those most dear to her. There is much power and deep interest in that portion of her history teur of the 25th, cancelling that of the Proviwhich treats of her career and experiences as

sages in this volume; but the portion which most deeply impressed us was the touching and principal men of the former Chambers were for ten years. tragic episode of Milly Trevelyen.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 403. Feb. 7, 1852. This is an admirable number, containing, among other very readable articles, a review of Warburton's Memoirs of Horace Walpole, "Life of the New York Evening Post." and a Memoir of Macaulay.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY, AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE. February, 1852. New York: Angell, Engel, & Hewitt.

Engel, & Hewitt.

This we should pronounce an excellent little sublication. The selections are made with discriminating taste, and the original articles are unusually good. G. G.

LAND REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT.

At the instance of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee the House Bill, granting the public lands, in limited portions, to actual settlers who shall be landless, has been made the special order for the first Tuesday of March next, and for every day thereafter till disposed of. This ible imposture, submission to which by the looks like progress. We may expect an inter- French nation, should make it the laughinglation. Hagar of nations, has she not found, even in the desert of exile, a well of sympathy deep as humanity, whose waters have given deep as humanity, whose waters have given new life to the failing hope nurtured at her wild, free heart? In her darkest hour, when "she lifted up her voice and wept," did she not receive the assurance that the child of her of the country, in danger of being cheated out of it, by heartless corporations and speculators Each section, containing a portion of the domain, is eager for a slice, and ready for a bargain with every other section similarly situ-I believe that there is a soul, a significance, a long accumulated force, in this Intervention long accumulated force, in this Intervention patrimony of the People, find it impossible to resist. Let this Homestead policy be fairly introduced, and such members will stand upon vantage ground in their efforts agianst bounty land laws and prodigal grants for railroad purposes. This policy, by the way, holds out the only chance the older States have for se-The article in the Herald was a rebuke so mild and sorrowful—so tenderly paternal and pastoral—as almost to draw penitential tears. It contained moral sentiments worthy to have emanated from the immortal Pecksnift himself. Could I admit the "irreverence," which I do not, I should say the reproof furnishes an example of "Satan rebuking sin" most edifying and impressive. first, by being relieved of a surplus population of consumers; secondly, by the rapid settlement of wild lands, opening new markets for the products of their handicraft, and new granaries of food for their operatives.

> MESSRS. RUSK AND HOUSTON .- A letter is published in the Hartford (Conn.) Times of February 10, from Senator Rusk, announcing his preference for General Houston, as a candidate for the Presidency. He says:

didate for the Presidency. He says:

"I prefer my colleague (General Houston) to either of the distinguished gentlemen named in connection with the approaching Presidential election. In thus expressing an honest preference, I have no wish to derogate from the claims of other gentlemen, but simply to state the appreciation in which I hold a friend whom I have known intimately for seventeen years past, in stations of high responsibility, which he has filled with an intelligence and devotion to the public service calculated to inspire me with entire confidence in his capacity and patriotism. I will further remark that, if nominated, General Houston would in my opinion be more acceptable to the People throughout the Union than any other person whom we can select; and, if elected, I have full confience he would administer the Government in strict conformity with the principles laid down in the Constitution."

France will constitute not only the best recommendation of it, but the responsible condition, we may presume, upon which he can reasonably hope to render it permanent. If it invests supreme power in his hands, the investiture of such power must be lodged somewhere, since it is indispensable to the efficiency of any Government in France."

It is impossible to believe that the Baltimore American and other American journals of that class are real friends of American institutions. They affect Despotism, and secretly hate the Democratic Principle.

DESPOTISM AND PRIESTCRAFT. - The New York Tribune contains a notice of a lecture lately delivered in New York, to the Catholic Institute, by Rev. Augustus J. Theband, Vice President of St. John's College, Fordham, and a prominent Jesuit. He is a Frenchman, and his mission appears to be to debauch the republican mind of this country with the base doctrines of European Despotism. The re-

doctrines of European Despotism. The reporter of the Tribune says:

"The lecturer considered Louis Napoleon as a prince raised by the hand of God for the glory of the Church, and said that he had been called by more than seven millions of Frenchmen, who, in the act of casting their ballots for him, were directly inspired by the Almighty. This opinion was received with hearty cheers. The lecturer hoped that Louis Napoleon would go on, under the auspices and the faith of the true Church, to restore France, and through her all the earth, to the bosom of the holy father, who now fills the Chair of St. Peter, and keeps the keys of Heaven and Hell, at Rome."

Such are the infernal teachings to which a

Such are the infernal teachings to which a large portion of our countrymen are constantly subjected by foreign emissaries—emissaries of the base alliance of the Spiritual and Civil Despotisms of Europe. Our newspapers from time to time break out in denunciation of the course of liberal-minded foreigners, who utter a manly protest against Slavery, and think it extremely insolent and mischievous, but they have no word of rebuke for these Jesuitical emissaries, these ghostly teachers of the doctrines of tyranny, who are insidiously under-mining the faith of American people in republican principles and institutions.

INDIAN CENSUS.—According to a statement in the Union, founded upon census returns, the number of Indians inhabiting the United States amounts to about 418,000, who are thus distributed: In Texas, 24,100; in New Mexico, 92.130: in California, 32.321: in Oregon, 22,733; in Utah. 11.500; in the unexplored territories. 30.000.

THE MAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

England seems to be liable to a periodical apprehension of foreign invasion. At one time, without any assignable reason, she was alarmed at the idea of an invasion by Louis Philippe, and now the rumor is that Louis Napoeon meditates a descent upon her shores. The French Usurper has been so fortunate, and has won so much by his audacity, that he may harbor such a design, but we shall not believe it till we hear that he is in London. The descent of a foreign army on the shores of England is too mad a project for even Louis Napoleon to attempt. We could wish that he would make the experiment: it would be the end of his imposture, and probably the beginning of

b etter days for Europe.

He is busily engaged in reviving the forms of the Empire. A decree appeared in the Monisional Government which abolished titles of nobility; and magnificent costumes are or-There are many beautiful and poetic pas-dained. The first grand fête of the season was absent; no Legitimist was present, and very few of the ladies of the French aristocratic

few of the ladies of the French aristocratic circles graced the ball.

"A leading article in the Patrie, headed 'The Drawing-Rooms of Paris,' contains a sentence which has caused considerable sensation. After stigmatizing in severe language the disposition to carp at the Government manifested in the higher orders of Parisian society, it says that the President having put down Socialism, they have no longer any fears from it, and concludes with these words: 'These men are incorrigible. They will not believe in the reign of terror till they shall have one foot upon the scaffold.' The expression is ambigu-

reign of terror till they shall have one foot upon the scaffold.' The expression is ambigu-ous enough, but it has certainly excited an un-easy feeling."

The confiscation of the Orleans estates has created a very painful sensation throughout France, and awakened distrust among capitalists and property-holders, who can afford to part with their liberty, but suffer agony from

the idea of danger to their property.

In another column we publish the nev French Constitution, as it is called, a contempt-

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. Resolved, That the delegates, this day in 1. Resolved, That the delegates, this day in Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the State, on the result of the election of the second Tuesday in October, 1851; and that they send greeting to the Democracy of the Union, with a pledge that the vote of Ohio shall be cast, in 1852, for the Presidential Candidate of the Democracy of the Union.

2. Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrines heretofore declared by the Democratic party of the State, in Convention assembled, by the four resolutions following, to wit:

resolutions following, to wit:

"Resolved, That in the new Constitution we recognise as the principles car final in the

ocratic faith: Democratic faith:

"The election of all officers by the people.

"The limitation of the State indebtedness and a provision for the payment of the debi

which exists.

"Equal taxation, compelling the property of the rich invested in stocks to bear a proportion of the public burden, by contributing to the

of the public burden, by contributing to the taxes of the State.

"The restraint of the legislative power, confining it to the legitimate subjects of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people, sovereign always, from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free

ment of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that entertaining these sentiments they will at all times feel it to be their

ments they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power, clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but be it further

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrines held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

"Resolved, That an enlightened political

"Resolved. That an enlightened political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, as well as of individuals, would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law placing the national domain in limited quantities within the reach of actual settlers, at a price to cover the cost of surveying, and other necessary expresses."

duty to sympathise with every people struggling for freedom against tyrants.

7. Resolved, That we declare the Russian past intervention in the affairs of Hungary a violation of the law of nations, which if repeated would not be regarded differently by the people of the United States.

8. Resolved, That in the conspiracy of all the monarchists of Europe against self-government, the United States do sympathize profoundly with the people: that, as citizens, we offer them our emphatic encouragement to break their chains; and we hold it to be our duty, as a nation, so to shape our policy as to break their chains; and we hold it to be our duty, as a nation, so to shape our power; and rather than witness the utter extinction of republicanism as a fact and a principle in Europe, we are ready to encounter the shock of arms on the field of battle.

9. Resolved, That the inefficient and timid foreign policy of the present administration, its

9. Resolved, That the memcient and timid foreign policy of the present administration, its utter failure to cause our flag and the rights of our people to be respected, and its tame submission to violations of both, merit and receive our indignant condemnation.

Mr. Garvey submitted the following, which

was agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President, for the very able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations; also, to the Secretaries, for their very valuable services.

On, motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Ohio Statesman, Der Westbote, and the Democratic papers of Ohio.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine

It was a full Convention, composed of 285

lelegates, representing all the counties of the State but four-and the resolutions were passed unanimously.-Ed. Era.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution.—The following is the new Constitution, as promulgated on the 15th in the Moniteur, in virtue of the powers delegated by the French people to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte by the vote of the 20th and 21st of Deember, 1851:
The President of the Republic, considering

that the French people have been called to pro-nounce on the following resolution, viz: The people wish the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and give him the of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and give him the necessary powers to make a Constitution on the basis established in his proclamation of the 2d of December; considering that the basis proposed for the acceptance of the people were—

1. A responsible chief named for ten years.
2. Ministers dependent on the Executive power alone.

ower alone.

3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion on them in the Legislave corps.
4. A Legislative Corps, discussing and voting

the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the scrutin de liste, which falsifies the election. 5. A Second Assembly, formed of all the dis-5. A Second Assembly, formed of all the distinguished men of the country, a balancing power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public interests; and considering that the people have answered affirmatively by 7,500,000 suffrages, he promulgates the Constitution, the tenor of which is as follows:

SECTION I.

Art. 1. The Constitution recognises, confirms, and guaranties, the great principles pro-claimed in 1789, and which form the basis of the public rights of the French people. SECTION II .- FORMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

THE REPUBLIC.

Art. 2. The Government of the French Republic is intrusted to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, actual President of the Republic

Art. 3. The President of the Republic gov erns by means of the Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative body. Art. 4. The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the Legislative body.

SECTION III .-- OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Art. 5. The President of the Republic is reponsible to the French people, to whom he has always a right to appeal.

Art. 6. The President of the Republic is the

Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, concludes treaties of peace, political and commercial alliances, and makes the rules and decrees for the execution of the laws.

Art. 7. Justice is rendered in his name.

Art. 9. He has the right to pardon. Art. 10. He sanctions and promulgates the aws and the Senatus-Consultes.

Art. 11. He presents the state of affairs of

the Republic every year, to the Senate and Legislative body, by a message.

Art. 12. He has a right to declare the state Art. 12. He has a right to declare the state of siege in one or several departments, on the condition of referring to the Senate with the shortest delay. The consequences of the state of siege are regulated by the law.

Art. 13. The Ministers depend solely on the Chief of the State. Each is responsible only

chief of the State. Each is responsible only as far as the acts of the Government regard him. There is no solidarity between them. They can only be impeached (mis en accusation) by the Senate.

Art. 14. Ministers, members of the Senate, the Legislative body, and the Council of State, the officers of the land and sea forces, the magistrates, and the public functionaries, take the following oath: "I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

Art. 15. A Senatus-Consultes fixes the sum llowed annually to the President of the Republic, for the entire duration of his functions.

Art. 16. Should the President of the Repub-

ic die before the expiration of his office, (manlat,) the Senate convokes the nation to proceed o a new election.

Art. 17. The Chief of the State has a right, State has a right, by a secret act deposited in the archives of the State, to point out to the people the name of the citizen he recommends, in the interest of France to the confidence of the people and to

its suffrages.

Art. 18. Until the election of the new President of the Republic, the President of the Sen-ate governs, with the concurrence of the Min-isters in office, who form themselves into a Govrnment Council, and deliberate by a majority

votes.

SECTION IV.—OF THE SENATE. Art. 19. The number of the Senators cannot exceed 150. It is fixed at 80 for the first year.
Art. 20. The Senate is composed, first, of the Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals; second, of the citizens whom the President of the Republic deems fit to elevate to the dignity of Senator. Art. 21. The Senators are not removable

Art. 21. The Senators are not removable, and are for life.

Art. 22. The functions of Senator are gratuitous; nevertheless, the President of the Republic may accord the Senators, by reason of the services rendered, and of their position as researched.

services rendered, and of their position as respects fortune, a personal donation, which shall not exceed 30,000f. yearly.

Art. 23. The President and Vice Presidents of the Senate are named by the President of the Republic, and chosen amongst the Senators. They are named for one year. The salary of the President of the Senate is fixed by a degree

the President of the Senate is fixed by a decree.

Art. 24. The President of the Republic convokes and prorogues the Senate. He fixes the duration of its session by a decree. The sittings of the Senate are not public.

Art. 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. No law can be published before being submitted to it.

No law can be published below the detail to it.

Art. 26. The Senate opposes the publication, first, of laws which may be contrary to or affect the Constitution, religion, morals, the liberty of worship, the liberty of persons, equality of the citizens before the laws, inviolability of the religion of the inamovibilite

5. Resolved, That the law of nations is in | tion of articles of the Constitution which may 5. Resolved, That the law of nations is in the keeping of nations; that a breach of it by any one of them is an offence against all the others; and that they are bound in duty to themselves, and to each other, to prevent or punish such infraction by all means not incompatible with their own interests.

6. Resolved. That to Democratic Republican State and Federal Institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their undeniable prosperity among nations—and that it is their duty to sympathise with every people struggling for freedom against tyrants.

Art. 35. There will be one deputy to the

Art. 35. There will be one deputy to the Legislative Corps for every 35,000 electors.

Art. 36. The deputies are elected by universal suffrage, without the scrutin de tiste.

Art. 37. They do not receive any salary.

Art. 38. They are named for six years.

Art. 39. The Legislative Corps discusses and votes the projects of law and the imposts.

Art. 40. Every amendment adopted by the commission charged with the examination of a project of law shall be sent, without discussion, to the Council of State by the President of the Legislative Corps. If the amendment be adopted by the Council of State, it cannot be submitted to the deliberation of the Legislative nitted to the deliberation of the Legislativ

Art. 41. The ordinary sittings of the Legislative Corps last three months; its sittings are public, but the demand of five members is sufficient for its resolving itself into a secret

Art. 42. The account of the proceedings o the sitting of the Legislative Corps given by the journals, or any other channel of publica-tion, shall consist only of the reproduction of the minutes, (proces verbal.) drawn out at the close of each sitting by the care of the Presi-dent of the Legislative Corps. dent of the Legislative Corps.

Art. 43. The President and Vice President

of the Legislative Corps are named by the President of the Republic for one year; they are chosen from amongst the deputies. The salary of the President of the Legislative Corps is fixed by a decree.

Art. 44. The Ministers cannot be member

of the Legislative Corps.

Art. 45. The right of petition is exercised as regards the Senate. No petition can be addressed to the Legislative Corps.

Art. 46. The President of the Republic cor vokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Corps. In case of dissolution, the President of the Republic is bound to convoke

a new one within the term of six months SECTION VI.-OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Art. 47. The number of the Councillors State, in ordinary service, is from 40 to 50. Art. 48. The Councillors of State are named by the President of the Republic, and are liable o removal by him.

Art. 49. The Council of State is presided

over by the President of the Republic, and in his absence by the person whom he indicat as Vice President of the Council of State. Art. 50. The Council of State is charged under the direction of the President of the Re public, to draw up projects of law and regula-tions of public administration, and to obviate tions of public administration, and to obviate the difficulties that may arise in matters of ad-

Government, the discussion of the projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Corps.- The Councillors of State charged to speak in the name of the Government are appinted by the President of the Republic Art. 52. The salary of each Councillor

State is 25,000 francs.

Art. 53. The Ministers have rank, right of sitting, and a deliberative voice in the Council of State. SECTION VII.—OF THE HIGH COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Art. 54. A High Court of Justice judges, without appeal or recourse to cassation, all persons who shall be sent before it as accused of crimes, attempts to plot against the Presi-dent of the Republic, and against the internal and external safety of the State. It cannot be convened but in virtue of a decree of the President of the Republic.

Art. 55. A Senatus-Consulte shall determin

the organization of that High Court. SECTION VIII -GENERAL AND TRANSITORY PRO

Art. 56. The provisions of the codes, rules, and regulations now existing, which are not opposed to the present Constitution, remain in vigor until they be legally abrogated.

Art. 57. A law shall determine the municipal organization. The Mayor shall be named by Executive power, and need not be a member of the Mayor shall be conseil.

the Municipal Council.

Art. 58. The present Constitution shall be in rigor to date from the day when the great powers of the State organized by it shall be constituted. The decrees issued by the Presi-dent of the Republic, to commence with the 2d of December to the present period, shall have all the force of law.

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the 14th

of January, 1852.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Seen and signed with the Great Seal.

The Keeper of the Seals, E. Rouher.

The arrival of the American mail steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, is announced. She brings dates several days later from Europe, (to the 28th ult.)

Cotton has advanced an eighth of a penny, with sales of forty-odd thousand bales in four

with sales of forty-odd thousand bales in four days. Flour had advanced sixpence per barrel. In England, rumors were current of a threatened invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Government had ordered twenty-five thousand troops to London, and thirty thousand stand of arms to be sent to that place from Birmingham. It had also called home three of the principal ships of war stationed in the Tagus. The rumors may be a consequence of these warlike preparations, which may have no other immediate object than the strengthening of the national defences.

tional defences.

The news from France relates mainly to the organization of the new Government. The Paris Moniteur of the 27th publishes the names of seventy-two members of the new Senate and officers of Government. Baroche is Vice President of the Senate, and presides in the absence of the President. There are thirty-four Counsellors of State. The Ministry is definitely constituted. Casabianca is Minister of State; Stamard, of War; Turgot, of Foreign Affairs. The Moniteur contradicts the rumors relating to fresh measures of severity on the part of Government. M. Montalambert and severa other members of the Consultative Committee have resigned their functions in consequence of the decrees respecting the Orleans family. The Moniteur also announces that the Government Moniteur also announces that the Government will not require any exceptional measures to maintain tranquillity. M. Jules Fabre, the President of the Civil Tribunal at Rodez, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with having excited the inhabitants to civil war. Napoleon has published a decree abrogating that of the late Provisional Government which abolished titles of nobility. The impression is gaining ground that Louis Napoleon will seek an early opportunity to provoke war with Eng-

MICHIGAN CONVENTION. By an unfortunate oversight, the notice of

the Michigan Anti-Slavery Convention, on our fourth page, was omitted till this week. We hope our friends there will give longer notice of their Convention.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION-Columbu of the citizens before the laws, inviolability of property, and the principle of the inamovibilite of the magistracy; second, of those which may endanger the safety of the territory.

Art. 27. The Senate regulates, by a Senatus-Consulte: 1. The Constitution of the Colonies and of Algeria; 2. All that has not been provided for by the Constitution, and which is necessary to its maintenance; 3. The significa-

My boat is on the bay; Come sail an hour on yonder lake, And list what I shall say. Thy face with frowns to fill; Hearts never break if they forget, And those forget who will.

'Tis folly all, the idle prate Of singleness in love, A moon-struck poet's whim, Ninette, A whim, as I can prove. I loved thee once, and long, and well, Yet found thee still unkind; Now thou may'st search all Switzerland. A freer heart to find.

See yonder, from that cottage shade. Behind the roses white,
Looks forth fair Zurich's fairest maid. To watch my bark to-night. And Margaret hath a kindly eye, A gentle smile, I ween, That speaks a heart of constancy. Unselfish and serene.

But thou art very pale, Ninette, And as the night grows chill, Thou tremblest—ah, I fear me much This sail will work thee ill Thou weepest—ah, Ninette, forgive!
'Twas but a cruel jest; 'Tis all a falsehood, as I live,

Of Margaret and the rest. I only wished thy heart to read. Thou'lt not be angry long; Thou blushest, then, methinks; indeed, I scarce have read it wrong. Thy coldness pained me, yet I deemed Thou wert no more coquette; Thou smilest, ah, the day is won—

Thy heart is mine, Ninette CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

After petitions and reports-After petitions and reports—
The bill to establish a navy yard, depot, basin, and railway, in the bay of San Francisco, California, was taken up, and after some remarks, in opposition thereto, by Mr. Brodhead, was postponed until Monday next.

A bill for the relief of Charles A. Grignon was ordered to be engrossed for a

reading.

The bill for the relief of J. M. W. Simurton for damages sustained in consequence of the United States occupying Key West, in 1821, was debated, and, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned until Monday. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Chair laid before the Senate Executive communications, enclosing copies of the naval register for 1852; lists of the rejected and suspended applications for pensions; and a report upon the imperfect census returns Mr. Pratt presented the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, in favor

of the purchase by the United States of that portion of the Columbia Turnpike Company within Washington city.

Mr. Cass presented the petition of the trustees of St. Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, asking a grant of land in aid of the objects of that in-

titution.
Numerous other petitions were presented. Mr. Clarke presented a petition, asking the release of Drayton and Sayres, at present con-

fined in the jail in this city.

The bill making land warrants assignable was reported, with a recommendation that the House amendments be not concurred in. A bill granting to the city of Burlington, Iowa, the lands lying between that city and

the Mississippi river, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill granting land to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, was taken up, and Mr. Bell addressed the Senate till the adjournment, in opposition to the principle of the bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Mr. Venable, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution—that the Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses under oaths, in relation to charges made against the Hon. John C. Watrous, Judge of the United States Court for the District of the United States Court for the District of Texas. He said, in reply to several questions asked, that William Alexander, a lawyer of Texas, preferred the charges in a memorial. Among them, is one of practicing law and receiving fees in that State, touching matters which had been brought into his own court; of having adjudicated cases in which he was personally interested; and of certain violations of the laws of Texas. laws of Texas. It being important that the purity of judges should be preserved, it became necessary to be ascertained, for the satisfaction of the country, whether any one of them has soiled the ermine. Should the charges be found true, the committee would deem it to be their duty to take measures of impresent. to be their duty to take measures of impeach-

ment. The resolution was passed. The resolution was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after considering the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, deceased, and the bill for the relief of Gustavus A. De Russey, late acting purser in the navy, the Committee rose.

The House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16. On motion of Mr. Stewart, the third week n April was set apart for the consideration of

bills relating to the Territories.

Mr. Orr introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the alleged defalcation of Prosper M. Wetmore, late Navy Agent at New York, and asking whether the security between him and the Gov-

ernment has been settled.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Mile age, reported a bill repealing the provise in the act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon, which limits the mileage of the Delegate of that Territory.

This was introduced with a view to place the

Delegate on an equality with other Delegates and members, who are all paid by the mile, without restriction.

Debate ensued, and, at its termination, Mr

Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The question was decided in the negative yeas 80, nays 101.

The House refused to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and pending the question on referring the bill to the Mileage Committee, with instructions, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discuss ing the bill granting land to the State of Iowa Mr. Hunter spoke at length on the question. The House had up the interminable mileage question.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE. ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 12, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

We want, in the Anti-Slavery movement, an efficient organization, a concerted and well-directed aim—a union of the Anti-Slavery sentirected aim—a union of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the nation, of the Anti-Slavery strength of the nation. The coming political contest will be a propitious time for the combination and proper organization of the forces of Freedom. This consolidation of our forces is a matter of no mean consequence, and no pains should be spared to bring it about; for if we anticipate any considerable degree of success in the contest, we must have a concert of action

in the contest, we must have a concert of action.

Free-Soilers here, so far as my information extends, are generally agreed that the nominating Convention should not be convened until

March 20—17g

Washington City, D. C.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

Tewperance House. Jenks & Parks, March 20—17g

J. A. Parks,

Convention—nominating Leicester King and A. A. Guthrie Senatorial Electors—recommending Districts to appoint Delegates and Electors.

Edward Wade was nominated for Supreme Judge, and G. W. Ells for Board of Public Works.

For the National Ers.

NINETTE.

Tis sunset, come with me, Ninette, My boat is on the bay; Come sail an hour on yonder lake, be potent in the destruction of tyranny—the hope of the oppressed, and the sure defence of freemen's sacred rights.

Mr. Bulwer has been recalled from his mission in this country, and Mr. Crampton has been appointed in his place.

WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—The decision of the Supreme Court, that the Wheeling Bridge was an obstruction to the navigable waters of the United States, was dissented from by Judges Taney and Daniel—another illustration of the influence of localities.

Mr. THRASHER has been released, and the Spanish Consul has returned to New Orleans. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

Union Place, Pine st., west of Schuylkill 8th st., PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. NEWELL AND SISTER have superior accommodations for pupils, at their large and commodious house, No. 4 Union Pice. They have an established school, and promise their patrons that their pupils shall be theroughly taught the various branches of a practical and politic education.

References.—Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D. D. L. D., Rev. J. Packer, D. D., Philadelphia; Hon. W. C. Preston, Columbia South Carolina; Rev. J. M. Wainwright, W. E. f.urtis. Eq., New Yora; Rev. A. Lord, D. D. Cincinnaii, Ohio, Feb. 19.

PATENTS.

THOMAS G. CLIN FON procures Letters Patent, Reissues, Extensions, and additional Letters Pat nt; enters Caveste and Disclatuers; attends to cases of Interfersuce; defends or opposes Dispated Claims draughts Assiguments and Cortratts; effects purphases and sales of
Patent Rights, and advises Duslers—its regard to the scope,
value, and validity of ratent Property.

For several years a member of the Scientific Corps of the
Patent Office, and intimately acquainted with the business
of that bursau, Mr Clinton can be advantage usly consulted
by inventors who have hall sex delayed or rejected.

Having twice visited form, or Patent matters, Mr. Clinton transacts business. Let with his own established
Agents, but does not regulamend applications except in rare
cases.

ton transacts business. The with his own established Agents, but does not requiment applications except in rare cases.

His Library contains valuable records of American and European Inventions, and complete lists of English and French Patents.

Patents involving invention are granted for 14 cears. Fee \$3 in specie. Patents additional to and amended Patents or Recissors of the foregroing for the remainder of the term. Fee, \$15. Extensions for seven years Fee, \$15. Extensions for seven years. Fee, \$40. Cavest papers are good in evidence, and are examined during the twelve months subaquent to their deposite. Fee, \$20, and transferable to the application based on the Cavest. When a patent is refused by the Commissioner, the remedy is by appeal it the Chief Justice of the District Gout of the United States for the District of Columbia. Notice to the Commissioner and \$25 to the patent fund are required. When appeal is not taken, \$20 is returnable.

Law requires petition spec floation, claim, eath duplicate, drawings, and specimens and usage requires a model, to constitute an application. Models must be compact and durable.

Two years are allowed to make, sell, and use an invention without detriment to sover rights. An inventor's entire interest may be assigned, and the patent granted to the residued to the numer of words.

Legal notice of intention to become a citizen, and a reidence of tweive months next processing the date of the application, gives an alien the privileges of a citizen as regards Patent Rights.

Patent (and date) must or must not be stamp don any article, according to the words.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING PROSPECIUS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST—1851-52.

On the 15th of November last, the Evening Post enterbed on the second half century of its exis ence. Its history reaches back almost to the sources of our constitutional history, and its columns since then have faithfully reflected, for a period of fitty years, the growth of our National power, and the marveilous multiplication and prosperity of our people.

We have lately given some account of what the Evening Post has done in times past. We wish now to awaken public interest in what the Evening Post hopes to do in times to come. We have no great faith in the hereditary quality of newspaper virtues, but we feel too much pride in what have been the distinctive features of this pa, er—this inde-

in its columns, even though they were to become to its nurve, what they never due to its present conductors features of accordary importance.

We think its past his ory no unimportant guarantee that the Evening Post will continue to battle for human rights in praference to human sovereignties; for the welfare and improvement of the multitude, richer than for exclusive privileges to classes and tribus; for freedom of in unsay, and of thought, regardless slike of the frowns and the blandishments of power or wealth.

Such is the other cut which we trust the Evening Post will continue to maintain; in those particulars it once not expect to improve; but with the forecase of population and general intelligence, with the multiplication of leaders, and toe improves facilities for manufacturing and circulating invapapers, we hape to make the Evening Post in other particulars a musily more valuable and attractive. We have within the past three years added over ten thousand dollars to its annual expenses, and are daily inauturan in the invariant of the section of the section of the evening Post now published, the Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

EVENING POST, WEEKLY.

This is repured to be the cheapest newspaper published

There are three editions of the Evening Post now published, the Weekly, Samil-Weekly, and Daily.

EVENING POST, WEEKLY.

This is required to be the cheapean newspaper published in the world. It embraces in but, the course to of an ordinary duouecimo volome, and is furnished to single authoribers for one dollar a year pre-paid, and elevera copies are sent to one address for let dollars, which is less taan one cent and three guariers each poper. Every name is usually contains four or five caseful articles from the pens of its editors: full reports of increasing lectures, multimeetings, political conventions in the metropolis and abroad; intelligent letters from correspondents in all quarters of the world; seasonable agricultural information; careful reviews of new books, while c.pious extracts made frequently before publication; a curate and minute commercial intelligence, and a weekly review of the markets, prepared by a gentleman of great ex, crieace and not, bit accords.

In the spring of 1850, this paper was enlarged so as to contain twelve additional columns of matter, or what was equivalent to the addition of more than one toird to its previous contents. In announcing this change at the time, we take occasion to allude to the past history of the paper and its contant presperity, in the course of which we say, what it may not be inappro, riate here to repeat:

"We have not therefore, any complaints to indulge in or sympathies to invoke. We desire to enlarge the expandities of our paper, not so much a to increase its profite, as its power. We have unimisted faith in all the opisions we maintain, and we desire to have them universal; we say willing to make any effort or rational sacrifice to commend them to others; by adding to the attractiveness of our journal, we believe we can contribute more to that result than to direct and to make any effort or rational sacrifice to commend them to others, by adding to the attractiveness of our journal, we believe we can contribute more to that result than to direct and

EVENING POST, SEMI-WEEKLY.

This paper contains all the reading matter which appears in the being and Weekly editions. It is pure ished on Tuesday and Friday of such week, and being more frequent, is that extent superior, as a record of news, to the Weekly edition. Its price is \$3 a y ar, in advance, and ten copies are sent to one address, for \$20.

EVENING POST, DAILY. EVENING POST, DAILY.

This paper is published at 3 o'clock precisely, on every day in the year but Sand ys. Christmas, New Year's and Thankegiving day, and the Yourh of July. Ite.nt.ains the latest news received in the city of New York, up to hair past 2 P. M. by rai road, steamboat, or telegraph, from all quarters of the globe. It also gives the trans scions at the stock board, and the condition of the money market on the day of its publication, together with the usual matter of interest to general readers. The Evening Post is one of the official papers of the city of New York and its daily edition consequently contains the official reports of the proceedings of the Boards of Altermen of the cits, when in session. The subscription price is \$9 if paid in advance, or \$10 if paid at the end of the year.

The style o' the firm, in the name of which all business with the paper is transacted, and the address for all communications designed for the proprieture or editors, is WILLIAM C. BRYANT & CO.,

Feb 12-3t

IS Nassan street, New York.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber having been engaged for near ton years

past, in prosecuting distinus before Congres and the several

Departments of G. vernment, for Pensions, Bounty

Lands, arrests of military pay, commutation and exter pay,

&c., has collected and obtained access to a vast amount of old

records and documents, furnishing evider of service in the

Comesistary and Quartermaster Departments, of persons

who served as exp ess riders, teamsters, twogoners, wagon

conductors, blacksmiths carpenters, undestorights, boat
builders, and artificers of all kinds; he is prepared to aid

promptly, at his own risk and expense, all persons who have

Claims against the Government for services in the Revolu
tionary War. Either original claims, which have never

been presented for want of evidence, or, having been pre
sented, are now rejected or suspended or or claims for in
ercase of pension where only a part of what was justly due

that been allowed. Heirs are in all cases entitled to all that

was due the soldier or his widow at their decease, whether

application has been made or not. Also, claims for service in

the war of 1812, Mexican War, and any of the Indian wars

since 1790. He will attend personnelly to the investigation

and proscention of claims as above stated, or before any

bord which may be constituted for the adjustment of

French application and other claims against the General

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. MODERN RENTHANTEN

Discussions of Social Questions, which have recently transpired, have manifested a state of public sentiment to which I would call attention and reflection. The statement that there is a law other and higher than civil, has wrung forth a shrick of reprobation which shook the hills and still echoes in the valleys. I have no design to discuss the Problem chiefly involved in this statement, but to call the eyes of good and thoughtful men to the Economic theories involved in its denial. It is rather sad, one would think, that men, hitherto loving and living by such characters as Moses, Daniel, Christ, Paul, Plato, Confucius, Menu, Luther, Wesley, Fox — building lovely structures of Faith and Hope on such—should suddenly apostatize from the very soul of their souls— the Higher Law; sad that the branches should be sundered from the sap of the "true Vine!" The Psalms of the Prophets in their dungeons and pits, and of the martyrs in torture and death, must no longer find in our breasts the sweet response of Love! Luther going to the Diet of Worms, "though the Devils be thick as the tiles on the roof," must no longer have his name graven with iron on the child's heart; the fires of Smithfield must no longer write, the fires of Smithfield must no longer write, with a pen of pointed flame, on the breastplate of the Infinite, the sublime Protest for the Law of the King of Kings! No! from Priscillian down, "breathe not their names"—they were all Higher Law men.

I wish to show a secret, final cause for this I wish to show a secret, final cause for this

and another Phenomenon. It is this: The suggestion that we should intervene to forbid a less violation of Laws, Human and Divine, by a base, selfish Power, which has about as much right to denounce Intervention as a mur-derer has to denounce that of the Court of Law and Chancery, has been met with a "De pro-fundis" the loudest and most Jesuitical. "Uni-form Policy" and "Farewell Address;" the Book closed forever! It was for a Heathen mass to cry, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." when Phocion told them that heavens fall," when Photion told them that "nothing could be more advantageous to the State than the Proposition of another Power, but nothing more iniquitous." It was for a Heathen audience to give the signet of Humanity to the feeling of a mere Comedian.—"I am a man; think nothing human indifferent to me." The Thunder-tone that rose in the Theatre at Terence's line must no longer echo through "the corridors of Time;" it preaches an antique heresy; our Humanities and Christianities must not be looked for in the true hearts of men, nor Sermons on Mount of Olives. "Uniform Policy!" Is there not a poisonous formation near the root of this Plant?

The suppression of the Question, Is it RIGHT?
The suppression of the Question, Is it RIGHT?
in matters of governmental policy, indicate a
state of "Subversive" morals not yet come to
the first brute development of Fourier. The
Theory of Washington, that the object of Po-Theory of Washington, that the object of Political society is the preservation of body and goods, more particularly adopted and enlarged by Jeremy Bentham, caught up by the greater part of canaille that go by the name of Political Economists, seems to be the groundwork of every sentiment, debate, and public measure! Moral Questions are Texts for Fatuity to Moral Questions are Texts for Fatuity to preach of mock Philanthropy. How else are we to account for a geographical division of the opinions on Slavery in America? How else, for the fact that you can predict a man's sentiments on Freedom and Intervention, given his office and neighborhood? We may—alas, that it should be so!—appropriate the words of one who hoped, as he did, that they never

"It is right—it is absolutely necessary at this day—that all who value their country should raise a warning voice, whether in the Legislature, or in the pulpit, or in schools, or in books, against the Theory which would make this accumulation ('the augmentation of comforts and enjoyments and all the other elements which make up an accumulation of national good out of the separate good of individuals and families') the end of society and the primary obligation of the citizen. Such a Theory has now gnawed its way, not only into all our political philosophy, but into our public legislation and private practice, till it has degraded society from its highest functions, has sensualized and animalized its character, has introduced a chaos of conflicting elements into our system of laws, has secretly dissolved the ties which bound us to each, as well as to our sovereign, and has extinguished the noblest insovereign, and has extinguished the noblest in-stincts of private as of public life. It must be thus whenever expediency is made the rule of action, especially of political action."

Sewell's Christian Politics, p. 160.

Let no one, with a Napoleonic horror of "Ideologisma," class this with them. I tell thee, friend! that it is a fearful reality, and will soon be felt as such! If men but considwill soon be felt as such! If men but considered it, the denial of a moral object to Government is an inculcation of Atheism to the individual; it has been at the bottom of every civil commotion in all time. The reason that there is a general lawlessness, as the Conservative papers complain, is to be found in the fact, that the full-grown soul is not represented in the State; body is, but not soul. The cure for it is for other than publishing Weshing. in the State; body is, but not soul. The cure for it is far other than publishing Washing-ton's Farewell Address on the 22d of February! Search for the wound, cauterize at once; this soothing is mortification! Should a Nation have a moral object? A

Should a Nation have a moral object? A nation is an ultimate, responsible Power, with a Will—it is a Sovereign. It is admitted that individual men must have moral objects; yet these are subject to the State. Now, it will not be pretended that the Laws of Expediency and Morality are one; they must clash; and hence, if the State makes Laws only for "body and goods," and men have Moral Laws, Sovereign and Subject are at eternal war! Is the Theory not clear; and where is the good man who will not say that there is not a Tongue in every page of History that pro-Tongue in every page of History that pro-claims its Truth? Have the States-Virginia.

claims its Truth? Have the States—Virginia, Massachusetts, &c.—had no experience to confirm it as Sovereigns, as a Union?

Many appeals have been made, of late, to us, by Press, and Pulpit, to preserve this land, so dearly bought. This is truly a glorious land, brighter from the historic deeds that are a coronet of brilliants around her brow. But, coronet of brilliants around her brow. But, ah! how they fade, when we are taught that the blow was not for Humanity, but for those who struck; to reach no further than a few oppressive taxes! How much better that our land should sink forever, than have such sensualized life as this transfused into it!

Dr. Arnold, late of Rugby School, writes as follows, during a tour:

ah! how they fade, when we are taught that the blow was not for Humanity, but for those who struck; to reach no further than a few oppressive taxes! How much better that our land should sink forever, than have such sensualized life as this transfused into it!

Dr. Arnold, late of Rugby School, writes as follows, during a tour:

"This is the Canton Uri, one of the Wald Staaten, or Forest Cantons, which were the original germ of the Swiss Confederacy. But Uri, like Sparta, has to answer the question—What has mankind gained over and above the ever-precious example of noble deeds, from Murgarten, Sempach, or Thermopylæ? What the world has gained by Salamis and Platza, and by Zama, is, on the other hand, no question, any more than it ought to be a question what the world has gained by the defeat of Philip's Armada, or by Trafalgar and Waterloo. But if a nation only does great deeds, that it may live, and does not show some worthy object for which it has lived—and Uri and Switzerland have shown but too little of any such—then our sympathy with the great deeds of their history can hardly go beyond the generation by which those deeds were performed; and I cannot help thinking of the mercenary Swiss of Novara and Marignano, and of the oppression exercised over the Italian bailiwicks and the Pays de Vaud, and all the tyrannical exclusiveness of these little barren oligarchies, as much as of the heroic deeds of the italicate for distinction sake state diametrically elicities and the second clause of the latter, which we the lattice of the first clause of the former and the second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on sake state diametrically elicities and the second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, which we do distinct on a second clause of the latter, wh wicks and the Pays de Vaud, and all the tyrannical exclusiveness of these little barren oligarchies, as much as of the heroic deeds of the
three men, Tell and his comrades, or of the
self-devotion of my namesake of Winkelried,*
when at Sempach he received into his breast
'a sheaf of Austrian spears?"—Life and Correpond.: Appendix C, No. ix.

May America not be another, of whom it
will be written by the unervine relentless hand

May America not be another, of whom it will be written by the unerring, relentless hand of the Future: "They waded nobly through the Red Sea of Blood, and through the Wilderness, to the Promised Land. But they forgot their early struggle, they forgot Humanity. Their aims fell to secure-living in their remote continent; never deviated from this. But there were men born there with souls from God; laws could not tear them from their brethren, nor Presidents, nor Proclamations. Tycho Brahe discovered a star which suddenly appeared, increased rapidly to the size and brilliancy of Jupiter, then was blotted out from

the bosom of Night! Such was America! They build too low who build beneath the skies.' A METHODIST PREACHER.

* Arnold of Winkelried thus opened a phalanx.

rdsworth:

"He, too, of battle-martyrs chief,
Who to recall his daunted poers,
For victory shaped an open space
By gathering with a wide embrace,
Into his single breast a sheaf
Of fatal Austrian spears."

Poetical Works, vol. iv, p. 147.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN MICHIGAN.

JANUARY 28, 1852.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Michigan, submit to their fellow-citizens who sympathize with the Anti-Slavery cause the following considerations:

Anti-Slavery conventions were once held in the State regularly every year, and to the good influences of those conventions much if not all of the Anti-Slavery strength of the State is indebted.

At this time, it seems to be a simultaneou conviction with many of the friends of the slave, that the time has come when a full and

complete revival of Anti-Slavery strength should be made in the State.

The condition of all political parties and churches in the State presents us with a most propitious period to disseminate light and gain conquests to this noble work.

Therefore, to unite its friends and revive its

prospects we would most earnestly invite all, both old friends and new, irrespective of sex or party, who have this cause at heart, to meet at the court house in Jackson, Jackson county, on the 25th of February next, for the purpose of aiding by their presence and influence this great and good cause.

Anson Backus, Wm. T. Willcox, Edwin Com-

stock, Warren Gilbert, J. H. Parker, Wm. A. Champenois, John M. Coe, Chester Stoddard, Clark Beebe, James B. Hampton, Henry Tripp, Stephen Allen, Jones B. Wells, Fitch Reed, of Lenawee county.
A. W. Curtis, E. M. Case, John Christman

Robert Laird, Horace Coy, of Washtenaw county.
E. B. Fairfield, M. Fairfield, L. Willcox, N Allen, P. B. Prexford, Wm. H. Ambler, Moses Rumery, Wm. M. Sulivan, S. B. Tredwell, of

A. L. Power, Nathan Power, of Oakland

From the Wooster (Ohio) Democrat. THE PRESIDENCY

The time is near at hand when the Democ The time is near at hand when the Democracy of the Union is to select its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and it has become extremely important to consider well, not only who shall be the nominees, but what principles shall be embodied in the Platform; for the Democracy is a party of Principles, and values men only as representatives of principles.

The views of the Ohio Democracy have been repeatedly and distinctly declared, and are now well known throughout the Union. Opposition

well known throughout the Union. Opposition to a High Protective Tariff; opposition to the to a High Protective Tariff; opposition to the centralization of the money Power in a Bank of the United States; support of the Independent Treasury system; opposition to Nationalized slavery and non-interference, by national legislation, with slavery or any other internal concern of the States, are the cardinal doctrines of its fight. Its convertebraics wood way here of its faith. Its comprehensive creed may be briefly summed up in this one expression—favor to whatever favors Human Progress and Hu-man Rights, and opposition to whatever op-

poses these.
With these principles emblazoned on its standard, the Ohio Democracy has deserved and has won the confidence of the liberal and progressive—of haters of monopoly and oppression in every form—and has advanced from strength to strength, until the achievement of the glo

rious victory of October last.

We hold it for certain that Democratic ascendency in the State can only be maintained by steadfast adherence to the principles and policy through which it has been won.

These principles and this policy are identical rith those of the National Democracy, except upon the single question of slavery—a question, however, which has now come to be one of overshadowing importance. Upon this question the platform of the Ohio Democracy and the Baltimore platform are distinctly at issue; and the practical difficulty is how to maintain the unity of the National organization without compromising our fidelity to those principles which are essential to permanent ascendency in the State—a matter quite as important, perhaps to the case of feature and the case of the case haps, to the cause of fre

cess in a National election.

We have reflected a good deal on this matter and we confess that we can see no hopeful solution of this difficulty, except in leaving all mention of slavery out of the National Platform altogether, until Time and Progress shall have produced greater harmony of sentiment in relation to it in the several sections of the Democratic party of the Union.

It is vain to expect that the Democracy of

Virginia, for example, will agree at present in respect to slavery with the Democracy of Ohio. It is unreasonable to demand that the views of either shall be received and professed by the other. Neither can submit to such a demand without dishonor. Still, in respect to matters without dishonor. Still, in respect to matters of Trade and Currency and Governmental policy in general, both do agree. The manifestly proper and the only just course, then, is to unite on these agreed principles, and leave the matters in difference open to discussion and future agreement if possible, neither attempting to fetter the other, or to restrict in any degree liberty of the strength of erty of speech or thought. In one word, return to the ground upon which two victories were achieved under Jackson and one under Van

achieved under Jackson and one under Van Buren, by striking out the slavery clause from the Democratic platform, which has been fruitful of nothing except division and defeat.

To show the disagreement between the Ohio Platform and Baltimore Platform on slavery, we copy—1st the Ohio Resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery in any part of the Union as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given them by the duty to use all power clearly given them by the terms of the National compact, to prevent its in-crease, and to mitigate and finally eradicate the evil. But be it further Resolved, that the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrine held by the early fathers of

It will be observed that the second clause of the Ohio Resolution and the first clause of the Ohio Resolution state precisely the same doctrine; while the first clause of the former and the second clause of the Interior, containing a report from Thomas U. Walter, architect for the Union.

The only mode of reconciling these differences we repeat, is to leave Slavery to State Platforms, and exclude it from National Platforms, until a more auspicious pair only its clavery to State Platforms, and exclude it from National Platforms, until a more auspicious pair only its clavery to State Platforms, and exclude it from National Platforms, until a more auspicious pair only its clavery and all questions arising, to the decision of the majority.

A bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, and advertiseements of the Union.

A bill providing for the publication of the State of Missouri in the construction of each State in Congress to enforce the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A bill providing for the publication of the State of Missouri in the construction of each State in Congress to enforce the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A bill providing for the publication of the Union.

A bill providing for the publication of the Union.

A bill providing for the publication of the Langour of a convention. Of coarse there was then no has a right to establish that form of government under which it tone with the interval opposite dectrines. The state is a can be recensive to other states; the test of the Capital opposition and the states of the Capital opposition and the States of the Capital opposition of the Capital opposition opposition and the States of the Capital opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition and the States of the Capital opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition opposition

Gen. Jackson was nominated for re-election in 1832 by a National Convention of the Democracy, the first which was ever held.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren was nominated by a National Convention. Neither Convention adopted any resolution on slavery; the nominees of both were elected. In 1840, the Resolution we have quoted was first intervaleted into nees of both were elected. In 1840, the Resolution we have quoted was first interpolated into the Democratic creed, and the nominee of the Convention was defeated. In 1844 it was reaffirmed, and the nominee was elected by reason of the division among the Whigs in relation to Mr. Clay. In 1848 it was reaffirmed, and the ominee was again defeated.

The sum is three victories without the Slave

ry Resolution; two defeats and one victory with it. He that runs may read—and, we may add, he that won't read will run in vain.

JEFFERSON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Downs presented petitions for the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

Mr. Fish presented memorials in favor of the establishment of a mint of the United States

in New York. Mr. Pearce reported a bill amendatory to the act providing for the settlement of the ac-counts of public officers who may have collect-

ed moneys in California.

The bill, as amended by the House, making land warrants assignable, was taken up and Mr. Clarke's joint resolutions upon the sub-

ject of non-intervention were taken up, and Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in support of a declaration of the opinion of the United States upon the recent conduct of Russia with regard to Hungary.

The subject was then postponed till Thurs-

y. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11. The Chair laid before the Senate a commi nication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of that body, enclosing a report from the late Mexican Board of Commissioners, from which it appears that the amount awarded by the Board was \$3,208,314.96. As the sum specified to be paid by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was \$3,250,000, there is an unexpended balance of \$41,688.04.

Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of two Russians of New York, asking Congress to ntercede in behalf of their countrymen confined by Russia for supposed offences in the penal colony of Siberia. The memorial was laid upon

The Chair laid before the Senate a med from the President, containing statements in relation to the Prometheus affair.

Mr. Gwin reported a bill to incorporate the Washington City Eagle Steamboat Company.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the Senate took up

the bill authorizing notaries public, in the District of Columbia, to take and certify oaths, acknowledgments, and affirmations, in certain eases; which was considered and engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration

of the resolutions of sympathy for the Irish ex-Mr. Seward delivered a speech in its sup

Mr. Badger opposed the resolution. Mr. Cass replied to him. Mr. Mason expressed his views in opposition

the resolution.

Mr. Underwood obtained the floor; when

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12. Mr. Fish presented several petitions for

new Board on Claims against Mexico.

Mr. Miller presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, in favor of the maintenance of the Compromise measures, and instructing the Senators of that State to oppose their repeal or amendment. Mr. M. denied the right of instructions, but expressed his willingness to leave the Compromise measures undisturbed by further agitation.

Mr. Stockton followed in support of the

Compromise measures.

After petitions and reports,
The joint resolutions on the subject of nonintervention were taken up, and Mr. Clemens addressed the Senate upon the subject of the United States rendering material aid to Hungary. He was very severe upon Kossuth and his mission, and condemned any departure from the established policy of the United

States.
After which, the subject was postponed till After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

for that purpose, he be requested to cause the regiment of mounted rifles to be placed upon duty within the Territory, (designating three

particular points.)

Towards the conclusion of the discussion,
Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, who introduced the resolution, said that he had just had a conversation with the Secretary of War—who was present in the hall—and that the Secretary had informed him that troops should be placed on the route to Oregon in sufficient time to protect the emigrants on their way to that Territory.

Mr. Lane therefore moved, after the vote

had been reconsidered, that the resolution be laid upon the table; which motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FFBRUARY 11.

Mr. Stratton presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, in support of the Compromise measures, and against the repeal, modification, and amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, and pledging themselves to sustain the President of the United States in maintaining those laws. He moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr. Giddings took occasion to deliver his views on the question of slavery, and spoke of

views on the question of slavery, and spoke of the delay of business in the House by frequent Mr. Stanly replied, and indulged in severe remarks against that member, regarding him

remarks against that member, regarding him as anything but a gentleman.

Mr. Giddings retorted in a similar strain; and, after these personalities had been indulged,

The resolutions were then ordered to be

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850, and for other purposes.
Without disposing of the subject, the Com-

THURSDAY FERRUARY 12.

The morning hour was devoted to the re-The morning hour was devoted to the reception of reports from the several standing committees, including one by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands, granting the right of way and a portion of the public domain to aid the State of Missouri in the construction of certain railroads.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry Executive communications on of them.

OREGON LETTER.

YAMHILL COUNTY, O. T., Oct. 10, 1851. DEAR UNCLE: I improve the present moment to pen a few lines to you, to inform you that we are all well at present, except Mrs. Covert and her babe. They have had the camp fever, and were very low, but are now getting better. The rest of the friends are all in better health than they were when they left the States. Mother's health is better now, than it ever was within my recollection. She rode on States. Mother's health is better now, than it ever was, within my recollection. She rode on horseback, and walked together, nearly all the way; and can now do more work than one-half of the girls, in the States, at twenty. Father has been able to go through more hardships than any who knew him would have supposed. We are all here safe, and have had no seri-

ous difficulty on the road. We arrived at the first house in the valley on the 26th of September, being five months and fifteen days crossber, being nive months and litteen days crossing the plains. It is a long and wearisome road, and very trying to our patience. There are many things calculated to try even the patience of Job. Sometimes the Indians are troublesome; in some places the grass is scarce, and some of the train always out of humor. Yet if a person is prudent and thoroughgoing, and all patience, he can get along very well. The Snake Indians have been very troublesome to some of the trains this season. They killed several persons and wounded others. The most daring case was committed on Clark's train, of Illinois. An old lady with her daughter and son, a small boy, had advanced near a mile ahead of the train, with twenty-three head of horses, when they were attacked by the Indians, and all shot down; the old lady and her son dying immediately. The daughter was shot through the body with a ball, and several arrows were shot in her back, and one in her wrist. Yet, as incredible as it may seem, she is like to get well. The Indians took the horses off. The Indians never troubled us of any consequence, but we had to watch our stock pretty close, from Green Riverto the Grand Round, but we got through safe.

The Hudson Bay Company are in possession of Forts Hall and Baise. They have some French among them who are as destitute of principle as the Indians to deeds of villany. The General Government should take the matter in hand, and chastise these jackals of the West for their misdemeanors. By moving in large trains son, a small boy, had advanced near a mile

their misdemeanors. By moving in large trains from Green River to Grand Round, and being very cautious, there is not much darger. The Pawnees are a set of impudent fellows, but are cowardly. Persons crossing the plains should be careful and prudent, yet stern and undaunted.

There is some difficulty in finding a sufficier There is some difficulty in finding a sufficiency of grass in many places for a large emigration. Persons crossing the plains should start by the first of May, or sooner if possible, and by so doing, and travelling carefully, they would reach here by the 1st of September. There is plenty of grass on the Platte, and at various other places on the route. The Mormons have published a guide book from Connersville to the Salt Lake, which is a perfect described for the salt Lake, which is a perfect described fo description of the road as far as it goes. the Salt Lake there is no guide. I kept a memorandum book through this part of the road, but as the distances are all guessed at, of course it is not as accurate as should be desir-ed, which I will send you, perchance any of our friends should emigrate to this country (Which is not published.) I cannot give you s escription of the country, or tell you how we will be pleased with the country, having seen

but very little of it, as yet.

Our relations here are all well and hearty as the rest of the Oregonians. Samuel Angell is still the same, unmarried yet, though I think he would like to be, so that he might hold the other half section of land. Uncle John Carey has not been very successful in the mines. Aunt Ruth looks much better than she did when she left Indiana. I am informed that

William Carev has done very well here. from forty to fitty dollars. Work cattle, from \$75 to \$125 per yoke. Dry goods and groceries are tolerably cheap; but wo unto tobacco chewers, for theirs is the days of high prices. Everything here is unsettled—the people are running to and from the mines, and leaving their farms go back. I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant, when things will take the start of the ent circumstances, not knowing what induce-ments will be held out to the emigrants, and A debate, occupying the entire session, took place on the motion, yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which was passed a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to insure the protection of emigrants, en route to Oregon, against the depredations of the Indians of that Territory, and that in case no such steps have been taken for that purpose, he be requested to cause the prophet. A man moving here should employ men of steady habits and of stability; men who have some feeling for their brutes, and will take an interest in taking care of their stock; who

will not, as soon as their teams are unyoked, it down, but see that the stock are all watered and on the best pasture.

I must bring my letter to a close. Write and let us know how you and all the friends prosper. I will write again when I have more believes. Yours with respect.

osper. I will with respect, isure. Yours, with respect, William H. Odell.

THE MAMMOTH MAINE LAW PETITION. The Boston Post of January 23d says:

The mammoth Maine law petition was brought into the Senate chamber yesterday, and conspicuously placed in the centre of the enclosed circle. The list is headed by the signature of George N. Briggs, and contains in all nature of George N. Briggs, and contains in all 133,512 names. Of these, 57,067 are voters; the remaining 76,445 consist of men, women and children—of the latter, a large number. Mr. Myron Lawrence, at a cessation of business, in the course of the morning, rose and demanded the meaning of the scroll. Is it for ornament, said he, or for use; and moved its ornament, said he, or for use; and moved its reference to the proper committee, to get it out of the way, suggesting the propriety of reporting the number of signers in each county, &c. Mr. Brigham, chairman of the committee, subsequently expressed his intention of affording all the information in his power on the subject. the information in his power on the subject.

On the next day the petition was announced to the House, by Mr. Smith, of Chelsea. The Allas says it was wound on a roller, and was in circumference about the size of a barrel head. It was brought in by some of the active friends of temperance, and placed in the area in front of the Speaker's chair. The house and galleries were densely crowded with spectators, who appeared to take a great interest in the presentation.

The petition was conveyed to the State House by a procession composed of about five hundred

by a procession composed of about five hundred THE PRECEPT OF WASHINGTON.—The follow

The Precept of Washington.—The following sentence is from a letter addressed by Washington to Lafayette, and dated Mt. Vernon, Dec. 25, 1798:

"On the politics of Europe I shall express no opinion, nor make any inquiry who is right or wrong. I wish well to all nations and to all men. My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it may live most happily, provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that no Government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, except for the security of what is due to themselves."

This is as nearly Kossuth's doctrine as can

enough to do, if he had chosen. On those occasions, Jenny, who was not on the stage at the moment, used often to stand forward in her private box, and clap her hands vigorously in sight of the audience, who by no means seemed to share her admiration for the pianist. However, she understood his merits a great deal better than they did.

THE DINNER HOUR

Thomas de Quincey, the "English Opium Eater," in his Essay on "Dinner, Real and Reputed," gives the following interesting historcal details in relation to the important duty

and ceremonial of dining:
In the time of Henry VI, the Court dined at In the time of Henry VI, the Court dined at eleven in the forenoon. But even that hour was considered so shockingly late in the French Court, that Louis XII actually had his gray hairs brought down with sorrow to the grave, by changing his regular hour of half past nine for eleven, in gallantry to his young English bride. He fell a victim to late hours in the

In Cromwell's time, they dined at one P. M. One century and a half back had carried them on by two hours. Doubtless, old cooks and scullions wondered what would come next. Our French neighbors were in the same predicament. But they far surpassed us in veneration for the meal. They actually dated from it. Dinner constituted the great era of the day. L'apres diner is almost the sole date which you find in the Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs of the Fronde. Dinner was their Hegira. Dinner was their line of traversing the ocean of day; they crossed the equator when they dined. Our English Revolution came next: it made some little difference, we have heard people say, in Church and State; but its great effects were perceived at dinner. People now dined at two. So dined Addison for his last thirty years; so dined Pope (who was coeval with the Revolution) through his entire life. Prethe Kevolution) through his entire life. Frecisely as the rebellion of 1745 arose, did people (but observe very great people) advance to four P. M. Philosophers who watch the "semina rerum," and the first symptoms of change, had perceived this alteration, singing

About the year 1740, Pope complains to a About the year 1740, rope complains to a friend, of Lady Suffolk's dining so late as four. Young people may bear these things, he observes; but as to myself, now turned of fifty, if such things went on, if Lady Suffolk would adopt such strange hours, he must really absent himself from Marble Hill. Lady Suffolk had a right to please herself; he himself loved her. But if she would persist, all that remained for a decayed poet was respectfully to "cut stick and retire." Some things advance continually, like a flood of fire, which always makes an end of A, eat and digest it, before they go on to B. Other things advance per saltum—they do not silently canter their way onward, but lie still as a snake after they have

made some notable conquest; then, when un-observed, they wake themselves up "for mis-chief," and take a flying bound onwards. Thus advanced dinner, and by these fits got into the territory of evening. And ever as it made a motion onwards, it found the nation more civilized, (else the change would not have been effected,) and raised them to a still higher civilization. The next relay on that line of road, the next repeating frigate, is Cowper, in his poem on Conversation. He speaks of four o'clock as still the elegant hour for dinner the hour for the la toires and the lepidi homines Now, this was written about 1780, or a little earlier; perhaps, therefore, just one generation after Pope's Lady Suffolk. But then Cowper was living among the rural gentry, not in high life; yet, again, Cowper was nearly connected by blood with the Whig house of Cowper, and ac-

knowledged as a kinsman.

About twenty-five years after this, we may take Oxford as a good exponent of the national advance. As a magnificent body of foundations endowed by kings, and resorted to by the William Carey has done very well here.

A person here has the very best chance, for every thing is full of money, and wants more. They will skin a man every time he turns around. They only ask a bit for a sheaf of oats. Potatoes, from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. Wheat, one dollar. Beef, from 7 to 8 cents per pound. Labor, two dollars per day. American horses sell at from one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. American cows, from forty to fitty dollars. Work cattle, from \$75 to \$125 per yoke. Dry goods and groce-time to the first of movement. Now, in Oxford, about the common sell of the position in the common wealth, she is slow to move, she is inert as she should be, having the functions of resistance assigned to her against the popular instinct of movement. Now, in Oxford, about the other hand, as a grave seat of learning, and feeling the weight of her position in the common wealth, she is slow to move, she is inert as she should be, having the functions of resistance assigned to her against the popular instinct of movement. Now, in Oxford, about the other hand, as a grave seat of learning, and feeling the weight of her position in the common wealth, she is slow to move, she is inert as she should be, having the functions of resistance assigned to her against the popular instinct of movement. Now, in Oxford, about the other hand, as a grave seat of learning, and feeling the weight of her position in the common wealth, she is slow to move, she is inert as she should be, having the functions of resistance assigned to her against the popular instinct of movement. Now, in Oxford, about the other hand, as a grave seat of learning and feeling the weight of her position in the common wealth, she is slow to move, she is inert as the form of the oxford as a good exponent of the national advance. As a magnificent body of foundations and even please of the national advance. instinct of movement. Now, in Oxford

the time is not far distant, when things will take a turn—people will go to farming and manufacturing. Many are going to the Umpqua Valley, and to Puget's Sound, as it is reported that these places are as good or better than this (Willamette Valley.) This valley is good enough for me, so far as I have seen of it. Those who are here are mostly satisfied. I cannot advise you to come here under the present circumstances, not knowing what induces the state of the fixed station of dinner-time in ordinary; and there, perhaps, it will restrough centuries. For a festal dinner, seven, eight, nine, ten, have all been in requisition since then; but we have not heard of any man's dining later than ten P. M., except in a state of the st since then; but we have not heard of any man's dining later than ten P. M., except in a single classical instance, (so well remembered by our father Joe,) of an Irishman, who must have dined much later than ten, because his the dignity of their masters by the lateness of their dinner hours, that his master dined "to

> THE BOY AND THE BRICK-A FABLE.-A boy hearing his father say, "'twas a poor rule that would not work both ways," said: "If father applies this rule about his work, I will

> So setting up a row of bricks, three or four inches apart, he tipped over the first, which, striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, which overturned the fourth, and so on through the whole course, until all the

> "Well," said the boy, "each brick has knocked down his neighbor which stood next to him; I only tipped one. Now I will raise one, and see if he will raise his neighbor. I will see if raising one, will raise all the rest."
>
> He looked in vain to see them rise. "Here, father," said the boy, "is a poor rule; 'twill not work both ways. They knock each

"My son," said the father, "bricks and mankind are alike, made of clay, active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up."

"Father," said the boy, "does the first brick represent or resemble the first Adam?"

The father replied in the following Moral.—"When men fall, they love com-

pany; but when they rise, they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate, and below them."—Christian Secretary.

As the names of the different kinds of Tea relate to the time of their being gathered, or ts some peculiarily in their manufacture, we have thought a brief account of them would not be inappropriate.

It is a general rule, that all tea is fine, i

proportion to the tenderness and immaturity of the leaves. The quality and value of the different kinds diminish as they are gathered later in the season, until they reach the lowest BLACK TEAS.—As soon as the leaf-bud be

gins to expand, it is gathered to make Pekoe. A few days' later growth produces what is here called Black-leaved Pekoe. The next picking here called Black-leaved Pekoe. The next picking constitutes Souchong; as the leaves grow larger and more mature, they form Congou; and the last and latest picking is Bohea.

Bohea is called by the Chinese, Ta-cha, (large Tea,) on account of the maturity and size of the leaves; it contains a larger proportion of woody fibre than other teas, and its infusion is of a darker color and coarser flavor.

Congon, the pext higher kind is named from

Congou, the next higher kind, is named from a corruption of the Chinese Koong-foo, (great care, or assiduity.) This forms the bulk of the black tea imported, and is mostly valued for its Souchong, Seaou-choong (small scarce sort) is the finest of the stronger black tea, with a leaf that is generally entire and curly. It is much esteemed for its fragrance and fine fla-

vor.

Pekoe is a corruption of the Canton name Pekoe is a corruption of the Canton name, Pak-ho, (white down:) being the first sprouts of leaf-bude, they are covered with a white silky down. It is a delicate tea, rather deficient in strength, and is principally used for flavoring other teas.

GREEN TEAS.—The following are the principal kinds: Twankay, Hyson-Skin, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson.

Young Hyson (when genuine) is a delicate young leaf, called in the original language Yutsien, (before the rains,) because gathered in the early spring.

Hyson, from the Chinese word. He-tchune. Hyson, from the Chinese word, He-tchune, which signifies flourishing spring. This fine sort of tea is gathered in the early part of the season. There is extreme care and labor used in the preparation of this tea; each leaf is picked separately, and nipped off above the petiole or footstalk, and every separate leaf is twisted and rolled by hand. It is much estemed for its agreeable flavor.

Gunpowder, as it is called, is nothing but Hyson rolled and rounded, to give it the granular appearance whence it derives its name. The Chinese call it Choo-cha (Pearl Tea.)

Hyson Skin is so named from the original

Hyson Skin is so named from the original Chinese term, in which connection the skin Chinese term, in which connection the skin means the refuse or inferior portion. In preparing Hyson, all those leaves that are of a coarse yellow or imperfectly twisted appearance are separated and sold as Skin-Tea, at an inferior price.

Twankay is the last picking of green tea, and in addition to the leaf being older, it is not so much rolled or twisted as the dearer descriptions: there is altogether less trouble.

descriptions; there is altogether less trouble bestowed on its preparation.

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE OURE OF OUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHWIS,

WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND THIS remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesi-

untest and safest med.cine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it, never Read the opinion of the following gentlemen, who will be Read the opinion of the following gentlemen, who will be recognised in the various sections of country where they are located, such and all, as merchants of the first claws and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Pealers in Medicine, with an experience unlim ited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

THIS CERTIFICATE.

tate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dan-gerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are inci-dent to our climate. And not only in the formidable at-

tacks upon the lungs but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hourseness, &c., and for Children, it is the pleas-

THIS CERTIFICATE.

We the undersgued, Wholesale Druggists baving been long a quainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby cer iffy our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints ever offered to the American people. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition and the composition and the complex and the programment it to the affilier.

, as worthy their best confidence, and with the fetien that it will do for their relief all that medicion that it will do for their relief all that medicine the control of the control of the control of their relief all that medicines are control of their relief all that medicines are control of their relief and their relief and

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West and the Atlantic atties, and the accommodations are ill respects of the highest character. THOMAS MOORE, Nov. 13. Agent Penn. Railroad Company. HOOKER & HAWLEY,
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Sept. 12—1y
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Cincinnati.

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In five miles from Washington, in Prince George's county
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properly composted, is a source from which the upland may
be enriched at a reasonable cost. A bout 60 acres of wood
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The buildings are—a log house of four rooms, with a framaddition of three rooms, a meat house of aun dried brick, a
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R. J. POWERS
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SHATTUCK HARTWELL, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Dee's for Kentucky and Massachusedus Office on north side of Third street, near Waln, one door east of Frankiin Baak, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 25 NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent

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A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra
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References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Elila Levis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Ers; and the
accounting officers generally.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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Jan. 22.

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Sept. 19—1y

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Six Nos. of \$\bar{e}\$2 pages each, and six of \$\bar{e}\$6 each, making 768.

Vol. ill commences July, 1851. This unifor original power of the presents of all subjects relating to man-presents new and well demonstrated systems of Phrenology, Physicology, and Physiognomy—and surveys from a new point of view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbers sent gratuitously. Addres \$\delta\$ the editor, Dr. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, Clinchmati.

Vol. 1, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phrenology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for two dollars. WANTED.

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Will give prompt attention to all professional business
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AZA AR NOLD, Pat in Agent.

Washington, D. C., 1st month 29th, 1852—6m Washington, D. C., 1st month 29th, 1852 ATTENTIONS THE NEWEST AND RICHEST

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. CHARLES A. SMITH & CO., No. 1, Old State Ho Charles A. Sail PH & U.V., No. 1, Old State House Batton, bega leave to invite genulemen visiting B ston to examine their LARGE STOCK, most of which has been selected by a gentleman of great experience AS A BUYER, from the principal manufacturers of England, Germany, and France, and IMPORTED TO OUR ORDER. OVERCOATING—In English, Venetian, Fur, Beaver, Labrador (water-proof) Beavers, fine cloth finish Beaver, Whitney's, Duffell's, French Castors Kossuth Reversible, (an entitle) new style for Top Coate.) For DRESS AND FROCK COATS—Cloths from the

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We trust the inducements we shall offer to those who favor us with a call will secure a selection by them from our stock of Goods, which is not swipussed, or equalled, in any similar establishment in this city or any other city in THE UNION! All of which will be manufactured with our personal att Fit, Style, Superior Workmanship, and Trimmings,

Which has secured for us the lurge and constantly increasing patronage which we now enjoy, and at prices that can not rail to please. CHARLES A. SMITH & CO. Jan. 29. FASHIONABLE BONNET AND MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT. THE proprietor of Bassett & Prat. 'a Bonnet Rooms would most respectfully invite the ladies to examine one of the targest and most desirable stocks of Bonnets Ribbons, and Millinery Goods generally, in the city, at No. 50 1-2 Hanever street, Boston, Massachunetts.

NOV 13—2m ISAAC M. BASSETT

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE:

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

The Great half of the nineteenth century will be recorded as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the steam engine, with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to light, but to emiliarity the world. This age has now commenced, and with it is now introduced the Gas Engine.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of there in attempts to make the principle of the condensation of carbonic seid gas wailable as a mechanic motor, has perfected the same; and, having just received letters patent for his "Improved Carbonic Acod Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the United States Government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

The immense saving of money and labor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will inevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is now used, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propelling agent, from the single horse power for the cotton gin to the two thousand horse power for ocean etamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine.

These facts are established by the experimental engine of twenty-five (25) horse power, now "w raing well" at the citing of twenty-five (25) horse power, now "w raing well" at the city, has received a patent for his motor offerabolic add in the side in the following from the Cincinnation part of the like hinstant:

"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon, late of this city, has received an apent for his motor offerabolic addition, and propelling power."

Also, rights for his "improved Propelling and Steering Apparatus," one peculiar advantage Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

Jan. 1—3m OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Putents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact ail other bustiness in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearing, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty, sons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making applications for a patent, any forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dolars) is clear statement of their case, when its mediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be abfalled by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention and the requisite steps to be take to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new.) will be promptly forwarded to them by mall
All letters on business must be port paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

27 Office on F street, opposite the Patent Uffice.

He has the honor of referring, by permission to He. Kilkwords and Hon. Edmund Burke, list Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted to the contract of the patents, and to those for whom he has transacted to the contract of the cont OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D.

SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

same source, and warranted equal in every tenjending and who gave such universal salisfaction.

A very large proportion of the Osage Orange Seed brought to this country during the past five years had been visible to this country during the past five years had been visible fruit and by the slovenly manner in which it had been dried and prepared for market. Thus, through ignorance or fraud, the consumer has been subjected to vexation simposed upon with an utterly worthless article, until both have well night lost confidence in all the seed offered.

In view of this, dur. James Sumpter, an enterprising and intelligent farmer of this vioinity, for several years largely engaged in the needing business, and who had suffered greations of time and money from the use of impure seed, so the second of the analysis of seed a part of which he planted, the balange being my stock of last season; and in every instance, so far sheard from, it has vegetated with entire success.

The article which i now advertise is being gathered us der the supervision of Mr. Sumpter, or his responsible agents, and purchase: s who may tavor me with their orders and nonfidently rely upon obtaining seed that in fresh, cartully selected from last year's crop of arpies, and so curd as to retain its vitality unimpaired.

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OF Samples can be sent by mail when desired. SUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS. BUMPTER'S OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Having made arrangements with Mr. Sumpter for the sal of plants from his extensive nurseries, I am prepared to on tract for any number of Osage Orange Sprouts, to be delivered early in the spring. The plants are one year old, in a thrifty condition, and will be securely packed for transperiation to any part of the Union.

Price, \$6 per thousand, without extra charge for packages, or for drayage at Cincinnati.

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